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OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, OUR BROTHER MAN

Glimpses from the Roadside. As we have had occasion to visit several of the

eighboring towns recently, the thought has occurred to us that perhaps a brief sketch of some of the more striking matters which have fallen fires, and glories in conflagrations which deaden under our own observation, might prove interesting to the readers of the Farmer generally. And the forests, as though forest trees were his natural enemies, and he was bent upon exterminahere we would say, once for all, that as our sketches must necessarily be imperfect, we would wants, or a good market, calls for lumber. But, tion many things which may be thought as well not its value. worthy of attention as any which we do notice. His forty-acre woodlot, economized, would The success of the farmer, mechanic, and manu- have produced abundant supplies for home use, facturer, the prosperity of the trader, the devel- and much for market. But he has cut the opment of the natural resources of the State, and young, the thrifty, and the straight grained, bethe opening of cheaper and better avenues for cause it was more easily prepared for fuel. The transportation, we regard as matters of interest to aged, gnarled, and decaying, stand or lie as scatevery member of the community.

a village in the western part of the town of Hal- breaches in her sylvan shades, made by man's lowell, about four miles from the river. The improvidence. By her various agencies, unaidprincipal business of the place is the manufacture ed by man, she scatters her forest seeds, and of oil-cloths and painted carpets. This business soon the pippins of the oak, the pine, the white has become quite an important one in this county, and here, we believe, was established the first manufactory of the kind in this vicinity, if not proportion to the congeniality of the soil. But the first in the State. There are three large fac- lot to browse before the grasses of spring are tories here; two of them, which are connected by sufficiently grown, and the ruin is completed. a railroad, are owned by Alden and William A. Nature now, as if disgusted with man's folly and Sampson, and the other by Alfred Lewis. The indolence, adopts the suggestion of Solomon painting is done by machinery—the figures are "A rod for the fool's back," and mosses, brakes, put on from blocks or stamps, which are manag- thistles, burdocks, brambles, and worthless shrubed by hand. No water power is required. The bery, are her chastisements. greater part of their goods are sent out of the State for sale. We suppose that some thirty or Guard them from fires as you would protect the forty hands are employed in these factories, and apple of your eye. If fires or the axeman's folly that they turn off annually carpets and cloths to has injured your lots, as soon after it as the folthe amount of two or three hundred thousand lowing November, select seeds from the best

About a quarter of a mile beyond these facto- lar to those you wish to plant, and aid nature in ries, on the Readfield road, is the residence of our repairing the breaches. Thus you may cultivate friend J. Pope, so favorably known to the farm- the valuable, to the exclusion of the worthless. ers as the manufacturer of Pope's superior hay Keep out your cattle till the young forest is above forks are in the main the product of his own unaided skill and industry. From the appearance of things about the homestead, we infer that friend P's attention is not exclusively devoted to the manufacture of forks, and that he is also quite a skillful and thriving farmer.

Readfield. This we regard as one of our best agricultural towns. In every neighborhood there strength with durability, and never corrodes the is the most unequivocal evidence of thrift, comfort and prosperity among our agricultural friends This valuable timber* will only grow to maturity generally; if neat and convenient houses, large on soils too wet and miry to be profitable for the and well-filled barns and granaries, substantial growth of other timber. fences and a good soil furnish that evidence. There are not many towns in the State, which, bors: the borders of bogs and muddy streams are in our opinion, can boast of a greater number of its locations. Millions of entirely unproductive

The Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad en- its growth. ters this town at the Narrows of the Winthrop | Shall a commercial people longer shut their Upper Pond. At this point we found quite a eyes to the importance of encouraging the pronumber of hands engaged in the work of grading. tecting and growing such valuable timbers for Oxen and carts were here used exclusively for ship-building, as the oak and hackmatack! And hauling the earth from the cut and depositing it who is there that does not know the value of where wanted; thus affording business for the white ash and white pine for other purposes! neighboring farmers and their teams. We were Yet how few protect them, either from indolence informed that the grading was nearly completed or a fear that posterity only will be benefitted on that section of the road.

At the time of our visit, workmen were also engaged in arranging and boring the timbers for Mr. William Getchell. He had occasion to build across the pond at this place. The bridge is to him a dwelling house. In his lot, timber could be about six hundred feet long. The piers are poor, owning a piece of clay loam, destitute of already laid.

about two miles from Readfield Corner, towards pine. He is now rich, and his property is timber, on that very land, worth several hundred doldepot to be located there. On the east of the lars per acre. Good judges estimate the increased railroad, the commom road, for several rods, rises value to be more than twelve per cent. Yet no some six or ten feet above the level of the rail- man calls him a usurer. He tills a little preroad. This elevation the company are taking ductive farm, lives happy, appears yet in the down, and the earth removed is deposited to the prime of life, does not keep his prosperity a se north of the road to fill up for the depot. This cret, but advises all to take care of their sprouts. will make quite an improvement in the road, and Beyond this he has no key to unlock the chests render it much more convenient and safe for those of Mammon, save that he never goes to law, selhaving business on the railroad, or who have occasion to cross it.

Corner. Here are some half dozen stores, two likewise. or three taverns, a number of mechanics' shops, Troy, Maine, Nov. 1848. and the usual states us, which go to make up our country villages. It is a place of considerable

are a saw mill, grist mill, &c. The Readfield woolen factory is also on this stream. This factory, under the energetic management of Anson P. Morrill, is in successful operation, doing well. we are inclined to believe, for the proprietors and community. We did not learn the amount of wool manufactured here, but presume it is some twenty-five or thirty thousand pounds annually.

Roads. We are unable to give the names of the

situated on Kent's Hill, in the western part of a grist mill. A similar spring is known to exist this town. The Seminary building is of brick, and its external appearance is highly creditable.

We noticed a plank side-walk of recent construction, with a row of trees set on each side, extending from the Seminary to the boarding-house. This must prove a great convenience, especially in seasons as wet as the past has been. Rev. H. P. Torsey, a successful and popular teacher, is as grapes, and grafts may be cat.

orchards upon it. We noticed with pleasure the rchard on the farm of Benj. Davis, in the south art of the town. This has been recently engrafted, the rough, unsightly outer bark has bee moved, the trunks and larger limbs of the trees are protected by a coat of whitewash, and altoether they appear thrifty and flourishing. Mr. D. is already receiving the reward of his labor and care in this particular, as the fine specimens of fruit from his orchard gave evidence.

Wood and Timber Lands, Planting Trees, &c

MR. EDITOR: The faithful injunction of "Axeman, spare that tree," is unheeded by the pioneer. Timber he fells, he burns; he scatters his not be thought invidious, even if we fail to men- alas! he exclaims, I had some once, and knew

tering monuments of his folly. Kind Nature. Cross Roads, Hallowell. This is the name of man's best friend, attempts to repair these

> Reader, have you wood and timber lands? varieties of healthy trees, growing on soils simitheir reach. Spare the thrifty, and cut the old

Plant your white ash on rich, moist soils: your oaks will thrive on land hilly, rocky, and unfit for tillage. Your pines will grow on almost every variety of soil not too boggy. Your hackmatack, more valuable than oak for knees. beams, and top timbers for vessels, combines

The alder, black ash, and cedar are its neigh substantial, independent farmers, than Readfield. acres, in New England, are admirably adapted to

Yet numerous facts like the following may be At the time of our visit, workmen were also found. Near the junction of the Kennebec and not be procured for the frame. He was then Where the railroad crosses the county road, the worthless, and left the white oak and white wood, yet covered with sprouts. He cut down always takes an agricultural paper, and pays for The principal village in Readfield is at the it. Reader, if your land has sprouts, go and do JESSE SMART.

*A writer in the Cultivator thinks the backmataci realth and business.

About half a mile west of the Corner, on a fine erably dry soil; but before it is large enough for use,

SULPHURIC ACID SPRINGS. At the last regular monthly meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. White read a paper giving an ac-In the eastern part of the town is a carpet and count of some acid springs, eight in number, found oil-cloth factory, similar to those at the Cross in Byron, Genesee County. They are strongly impregnated with pure sulphuric acid, which inproprietors, or the value of their manufactures.

The Maine Weslevale Seminary, a liverary instituted of Weslevale Celebrity, is pleasantly is colorless and from one spring sufficient to turn others. It is weful in many disorders.

SEASONABLE HINTS. During mild weather in winter, hardy fruit trees may be pruned, as well In this town, as in most others in this vicinity, trees, which have not had a conical bank of earth more attention than formerly is paid to the orchard, and to the cultivation of important varieties of fruit. In the neighborhood of railroads and navince from them. Catterpillar eggs—known at

In the month of October last, I spent a day ance of the knolls, which have been covered with upon Mr. Webster's farm at Marshfield, in Plym- a verdant herbage by the application of kelp, in outh county, Mass., and although I was not so contrast with those which still retain their brown

of Mrs. Webster; attentions which good sense cattle. The menhaden fish have also been largeand genuine hospitality ever suggest. Mrs. ly used on these lands, and some of them, which Webster evidently takes a lively interest in agricultural improvements—as all farmers' wives should do—and the general cardinal principles of I noticed a pasture-field of several acres, emgood farming are, with her, familiar topics. I bracing a high and dry knoll, with little or no good farming are, with her, familiar topics. I shall not be able, at this time, to speak of Mr. course of improvement. A very heavy coat of coast: Webster's farming, with that particularity which I could wish; but promising myself the pleasure of accepting his polite invitation to repeat my visit in the spring, at a time when he may be at heaped out for spreading. It had in this state home, I shall hope to make further comments been exposed to the action of the atmosphere with more minuteness.

tires from the noise and bustle of the world, and in almost any other. ters of common life; and none can be more cheerful and familiar in all that pertains to agreeable of a careful attention to this branch of good hus-

of which are in an improved state of tillage, and with the fact that this matter has been too long the remainder in salt-marsh, pasture and wood- and too generally neglected. land. The estate is made up of several smaller farms, with the buildings still remaining, which are hope hore. They are of the Mackay breed, land has not apparently been improved by the qualities of that breed.

house, a fine view of the ocean's broad expanse, from which it is distant about a mile. The house namented with climbing and ornamental shrubs. was also noticed, and a Durham cow of remarkaman of wealth some seventy or eighty years ago. the choicest productions of the present time.

There are several fine pictures in the room, ly come down from his old farm in New Hampbrary, with its countless volumes, struck us as ponds of water for them. whole has an appearance of comfort and conven- which is numbered, and of which a memorandum well remarked, of Cicero's description of a house during the winter, of the state and progress of sordid, nor enlarged with profane and wanton once. extravagance.

Mr. Webster purchased this estate, and comgrims. He now cuts over two hundred tons of Swamp muck and mud and turf from the lively green, by an improved tillage.

anges for the stock. These improvements have crops. been made in a variety of ways. Buckwheat, and other green crops have been somewhat used, matters pertaining to Mr. Webster's farming, is

power on these light soils. The fresh appearfortunate as to find him at home, my disappointment was much lessened by the polite attentions and seared surface, is quite pleasing to the eye of the observer, as it no doubt is to the taste of the

sufficiently long to become very dry and crum-As a Statesman and Oracor, Mr. Webster is bling. The muck was spread over the surface thoroughly known, at home and abroad; but it is and plowed in, and the field sown to rye and ot, perhaps, so generally known that he adds to grass-seeds, the rye to be fed off by the stock. the other branches of his extensive and varied I noticed that upon an adjoining field, which had knowledge, a thorough acquaintance with the been similarly managed, the grass was very good. practical principles of farming. Indeed, upon In fact, there was more value of forage upon one this subject, he is at much at home as upon any acre than upon four acres of the first mentioned natters of Law or State, in which he is so much field. In the old and thickly settled portions of distinguished; and nothing affords him more true our country, the pastures have been much negpleasure than the personal supervision of the lected and worn; the price they command are farming operations on his estate, and social and comparatively high; the price of pasturage is alfamiliar discussion of the principles of good hus- so high; and hence improvements in this departbandry with his brethren of the plow. He re-

the wearing duties of public life, during a winter at Washington, to his pleasant and modest country seat, with much delight; and here—the affairs ing the number and variety of forest-trees. The of State all laid aside, and his mind let down to the humbler, but more genial concerns of hus-chase, have been carefully preserved, and a great bandry and domestic life—no man can be more number and variety of other American foresteasily approached. Here, he is ever ready to trees have been planted by him, many of which impart or receive information upon practical matare now quite thrifty and sizeable, affording companionship, than the yeoman,—the farmer of bandry. The example Mr. Webster has given is most commendable, and any intelligent visitor The farm of Mr. Webster consists of some at Marshfield, witnessing the thrifty growth of twelve to fifteen hundred acres, over two hundred these young trees, cannot fail to be impressed

are leased to the men in his employ, the whole in all its purity; and are among the best specibeing among the oldest settled lands in New mens of this favorite breed to be found in New England. The soil generally, in this region, is a England. Among others, I particularly noticed thin sandy and gravelly loam, resting upon a his old boar. He is thirteen years old, a fine still remain in an unimproved state present, after ery county in the State. An old breeding-sow. the drouths of summer commence, a brown and with twelve snow-white pigs of very uniform size, most sombre appearance. Plymouth county, at also attracted my attention. Mr. Webster is also best, has a stern and hard soil; and much of the raising a pair of Suffolk pigs, in order to test the

long course of wearing tillage it has received.

Mr. Webster has imported some fine cattle of the Ayrshire, Devonshire, and Alderney breeds, neighbors near the sea-board, to a more full an and is observing the comparative merits of each. preciation of the rich fertilizing treasures which the ocean affords, for the memory which the ocean affords, for the memory which light, hungry lands, and no doubt improvement any equal number in the area of all ages, is quite numerous, and probably they are not excelled by any equal number in the area of all ages, is quite numerous, and probably they are not excelled by will be seen in the second of the seco will be seen in consequence.

The mansion-house, a little elevated, is situated in the midst of an extended and richly diversified plain, with a somewhat broken surface. In all others for the rich quality of her milk; that a westerly direction, this plain rises gradually, the cream can be churned into butter in a very which commands a full and charming view of the few minutes, and being of too deep an orange whole estate. In the opposite and easterly direction, it lies open to the sea, affording from the

stands back some forty rods from the public road, and is approached by a broad avenue, lined with a flourishing and well trimmed hedge, and a variety of forest and ornamental trees, mostly planted by the proprietor's own hand. It is of two Avrshire cows. and a half stories, with a broad and tasteful pi-azza on two sides, the borders of which are or-The upright part of the mansion was built by a ble capacity as a deep milker. The farmer of Marshfield is not to be heaten by any other farm-To this Mr. Webster has since added a spacious er, in the number and fine majestic appearance of library-room in the rear. Here may be found the his working oxen, of which he keeps several thoughts of gifted minds of past ages, as well as yokes for the business of the farm. Twenty-five among which were noticed full-length paintings of Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton. This Li-

worthy of its owner;—a fitting place for the re- He takes great delight among his cattle; and irement of his noble mind, where it could comnune with the choicest thoughts of other gifted and well known by him. . Before leaving the nen, or carry on its own peculiar work of great farm in the autumn to engage in the duties of thinking. There has been no effort at display, public life, he usually has all the cattle brought either within or without the mansion; but the up to the barns, and each animal put into its stall, ence, reminding the visitor, as some one else has is taken. His head farmer keeps him informed. fit for the residence of a distinguished and re- the stock and other matters, and if any particular

Manure. In addition to the bountiful supply The barns and other out-buildings are well and of manure made by the numerous stock, the sea lurably constructed, and very conveniently ar- also affords a large amount of valuable material ranged. The most unexceptionable neatness and for the improvement of the soil and crops. The good order prevail in every department at the sweepings of the marsh, so called,-which are composed of a variety of vegetation from the marsh and the sea, the most valuable of which is menced his improvements, about fifteen years ago; the rock-weed,—are brought in by the tide and he land then being in low condition, and afford- deposited in winrows on the margins of the upng but scanty harvests, the result of a wearing land. They are gathered up, at different times, nusbandry, almost from the landing of the pilupland hay besides a large quantity of salt-marsh. In the marshes, are also carted into the yards His pastures support about one hundred head of during summer, and the whole mixed up with the cattle, and some sheep. The brown and dry manure-droppings by the treading of the stock. knolls have many of them been covered with a The hay cut upon the marshes is profusely used for littering the yards and sheds during the fod-Improvement of pastures. It appears to have dering season. The barns are not conveniently been a favorite object with the proprietor, to improve his pasture lands; thereby increasing the floors are therefore laid with an opening of three mount as well as the quality of the feed. Much fourths of an inch, and muck or loam thrown unof this soil is naturally very light and thin, and der the stables in the fall to the depth of two or the surface being quite broken into knolls, the three feet, in order that nothing shall be lost. land, in its unimproved state, evidently suffers severely from drouth. He has been constantly and steadily progressing in the improvement of the pastures, and now many of them afford fine

fruit. In the neighborhood of railroads and navigable waters, perhaps in no way can the profits of a farm be so greatly increased at so small an outlay as in the renovation and engrafting of the before they hatch in spring. [Albany Cultivator.]

though thousands of tons of it were annually and fixes himself in some place, and seeks a livthrown upon the shore, to be decomposed and ing from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. again washed away into the ocean. He esti- When tillage begins, other arts follow. The mates one load of it to be equal, in the power of farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civproduction it imparts to the land, to three loads of ilization. ordinary farm-yard manure. It gives me pleas- We often hear the clamor of "book-farming," ure to add, in this place, an extract from a letter "gentlemen farmers," &c. &c., raised against just received from J. P. Norton, Esq., professor the men of wealth, or of gifted mind, who enof Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College, in gage in farming, from a natural taste that way, answer to some inquiries of mine as to the nature and a desire to promote improvements. It usually and constituent parts of this sea-weed, and it will proceeds from ignorance or a narrow mind. No readily be seen from his description, why this man of sense or intelligence ever joins in this substance is so valuable to the farmers on the sea- clamor; keeping his own operations within the

"The name kelp does not, as I understand it. but to the ash which is left when they are burn- tries and in all ages. ed. This ash was formerly made in great quantities, on the northern coast of Scotland, for the purpose of glass making, and sold often under the Spanish name of 'barilla.' Carbonate of soda is now so cheap that the kelp is chiefly applied to the land, and for this purpose brings £3 the observation of Professor Gelhen, that "Potash (about \$15) per ton. It contains a large proporagain forms spontaneously in drawn ashes;" nor tion of the alkalies, potash and soda, much sulphuric acid, and generally a good proportion of ashes, "in which are found phosphoric acid, lime, phosphates; also, of course, common salt. It is magnesia, oxide of iron, manganese, &c.; subtherefore a very valuable manure. The organic stances all useful in the growth of plants," at all part contains much nitrogen, besides a species of antagonistic to this principle. It is well known mucilage, and, in some varieties, a kind of sugar.

In the Lothians of Scotland, a right of way to the sea-coast to gather sea-weed, increases the rental of a farm, to the extent of five or six dol-

calls kelp; is a plant growing in shallow water and rooting upon the stones, the stalk being four or five feet long, with a long and broad leaf. It England, searcely warranting the supposition that is a very gummy plant, of a greenish appearance.

A strong wind, blowing from the eastward, left in each bushel of the earth, after the opera-A strong wind, blowing from the eastward, drives great quantities of it on to the beach, depositing it in large winrows at high water mark. revolutionary war between Eagland and France, force of the farm, of men and teams, is set at of obtaining supplies of salt-petre for the fabriwork in hauling it to the uplands. It is spread directly from the cart, and mostly plowed under ment were accustomed to visit the cellars of the soil, for hoed crops, without any delay. But houses and take samples of the plastering, rewhen taken at intervals inconvenient and unsea- moved from the walls for the purpose, which sonable for turning under for this purpose, it is were sent to the Chemical Laboratories for analyeither spread as a top dressing on the mowings, sis; and when found to produce on lixiviation a

ter it is deposited on the beach; for if left in a pile, a powerful fermentation commences, and the quantity used, the ground being covered with as much as can be turned under, by the plow. A short time previous to my visit at Marshfield, sans ceremonie, and the contents sent to the refineries, were soon changed to that villainous there had been one of these heavy easterly winds. and the kelp thrown on shore had been carted to a field of several acres of sward-land, and plowed immediately under the sod. Several teams were ous purposes, by these and other domestic means ngaged in hauling it from the beach, and others plowing it in; all hands working with all their matter as any body. The field is intended for orn next season.

The crops. Mr. Webster goes largely into the and respiration is labored and irregular. "The cultivation of the various root crops. His pota- cure of a broken-winded horse," says Youatt, toes, of the Pinkeye and Mercer varieties, are as "no one ever witnessed, yet much may be done fine as I have seen for years. They are very by way of palliation. The food of the animal smooth and fair, and have grown to a large size, should consist of much nutriment condensed into without any indications of disease. In fact, I a small compass; the quantity of cats should be was informed that they are not affected with the increased and that of hay diminished; the bowels rot when planted on his light, loamy soils, and should be gently relaxed by the frequent use of nanured with the kelp. It is an admirable dress- mashes; the water should be given sparingly ing for the potato; possessing great power as a through the day, although at night the thirst of fertilizer, without any tendency to produce the the animal should be fully satisfied; and exercise fatal disease which is of late years always sure to should never be taken when the stomach is full. attack this root when heavily dressed with animal It will scarcely be believed how much relief these

A field of turnips, of ten or twelve acres, and horse, and of how much exertion he may be adjoining it, five or six acres of mangel wurtzel gradually rendered capable. Carrots are very and sugar beets, were noticed. Here again the useful to the broken-winded horse, not only as advantage of the kelp, as a dressing for these containing much nutriment and considerable moissucculent crops, was at once apparent, not only ture, so that less water may be required, but from in the luxuriant growth imparted to them, but some property they possess rendering them useful also in the entire absence of all weeds from the in every chest affection. A broken winded horse soil; for, unlike manures from farm-stock, the turned out to grass, will never improve, on account material taken from the sea, brings with it no of the almost constant distention of the stomach. weeds to the soil, and the labor of cultivation is TREATMENT OF ROSE BUSHES. Rose bushes therefore materially lessened.

favorable for grass, and over two hundred tons of that we may have ever-blooming roses in perfecgins, between the uplands and salt-marshes, and is highly esteemed as forage for the stock. I

provements of agriculture have, from early and injure them. ege days, been a favorite subject with Mr. Webster; and he has ever, both by precept and to apply to delicate plants, but is apt to be unexample, shown that he regards the cultivation of the soil as the highest and most ennobling em-Hear his own remarks in this connection:-

"Agriculture feeds us; to a great extent it thes us; without it we could not have manu- chokes, &c. factures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, freedom from the ground they plow. They are that the first thing, and in half an hour.

great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors. But without the cultivation of the earth he is in all cound on the cultivation of th

limits of his means, he is readily convinced, upon reflection, that to this same class of citizens, agapply to any particular kind or class of sea-weeds, riculture has been largely indebted, in all coun-F. HOLBROOK. Brattleboro', Vt., Nov. 24, 1848.

[Albany Cultivator.

Revivification of Potash.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There is nothing novel in been turned over and lixiviated for ages, are rich as ever in alkaline productions, which must The particular substance which Mr. Webster have formed spontaneously; the careful washing. mmediately after one of these blows, all the when the latter power was deprived of the means or used in fertilizing the pastures. Its best effects given quantity of alkali—salt-petre—persons are realized when plowed in for hoed crops.

It is necessary to secure the kelp very soon afhigh water carries it out beyond reach. iviation, it was only to await for a time, and on farther trial it was found to have compound article, gunpowder; nor was there any difficulty in procuring sufficient for their murder-

Worcester, Mass. [Boston Cult.

DISEASES OF THE BODGE Broken wind is a diswith which horses are affected. The air-cells of the lungs become ruptured, from various causes. simple measures will afford the broken-winded

The corn crop is good, averaging, I should Europe direct them to be removed, or the soil udge, over sixty bushels to the acre. The crop about their roots changed oace in every three or hay is abundant, the season having been most four years. Experience in this country proves upland hay have been gathered into the barns. I tion, without this trouble, as it is only necessary noticed that a good deal of grass is cut here, to renew the exhausted fertility of the soil, which called "black grass," which grows on the mar- can readily be done by using the following liquid

Into a common-sized barrel, put about half was informed that it does not flourish in any other bushel of cow manure, (not fresh,) and fill it to locality. The marshes yield a heavy burden of hay, and some of it makes very fair winter fodger, out the mest or it is really and some of it makes very fair winter fodger, out the mest or it is really and some of the top with water; stir well, and let it stand twenty-four hours: then take equal parts of this liquid and clear water, and pour it around, and over, but not on the roots of the rose bushes. When the during the winter. The barns are full; and an abundance of the requisite materials is at hand, for carrying the numerous stock through the foddering season, in fine condition.

In closing this communication, it gives me In closing this communication, and the importance and the bleasure to remark, that the importance and the to the roots, or it will form a crust on the surface

Soap suds is also a mild and excellent fertilizer sightly by the white crust it makes on the surface. sink into the soil. Both of the above are valuable in the vegetable

garden; also, for cabbage and egg plants, arti-

[American Agriculturist.

BUSINESS FIRST, THEN PLEASURE. A man who and that largest is agriculture. Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms and boy. When asked how he got his riches, he refreehold tenements; in a country in which men plied: "My father taught me never to play till litivate with their own hands, their own fee all my work for the day was finished, and never simple acres; drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly half an hour's work to do in a day, I must do at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defend- this was done, I was allowed to play; and I could ers. And whatever else may be undervalued, or then play with much more pleasure than if I had ooked, let us never forget that the cultivation the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. of the earth is the most important labor of man. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in Man may be civilized, in some degree, without its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do

(Wright's Casket.

Gather up the Fragments.

Families who kill their own beef and pork, always have various odds and ends which roav he worked up in such a way as to form some of the most wholesome and palatable dishes.

TRIPE. Take tripe as soon as practicable afer it comes from the animal, rinse it well in cold water, and immediately aprinkle a thick coating of air-slaked lime over the inside,-roll it up and let it lie till the next day. Then cut it in pieces eight or ten inches square, scrape it, and put it n soak in salt water, where it should remain even or eight days, or till the strong smell is entirely gone, changing the salt and water every day. Then boil it tender. It may be soused like pigs' feet, or it may be broiled, fried with sausages, or dipped in batter and fried alone.

Souse. Take pigs' feet, the head, &c., and after being well cleansed, boil them in water with a little salt, till the meat drope off. Then slip out the largest bones, and put the meat in a stone jar, or well-seasoned wood firkin. Make liquor to cover them, as follows: Take one quart of the liquor they were boiled in, two quarts of vinegar, spiced with cloves, allspice. epper and cinnamon. While the meat is still arm, pour the liquor, boiling hot, upon it. In few days it is fit for use; and may be either rolled in flour and fried in lard or sausage fat, or warmed in a little of the liquor, or eaten cold. The feet and shanks of cattle, cleansed in the same manner as pigs' feet, are excellent. When sufficiently boiled, all the bones should be taken ut, the meat and sinnews immediately chopped ine, and seasoned with salt, pepper, allspice, unmer-savory and sage. When wanted for se, they may be warmed over in a little butter, and are nice, delicate eating-scarce inferior to ysters, which they somewhat resemble. They make equally as good souse as pigs' feet. The elly which is left after they are boiled, makes

xcellent blanc mange. SAUSAGES. Chop six pounds of lean with two ands of fat pork, four table spoonfuls of salt, six do. of powdered sage, four of black pepper and two of cloves-a little rosemary may be added. If not stuffed, keep the meat in a tin vessel, tied down close; and when to be used, roll it into cakes, dust them with flour and fry.

[Albany Cultivator.

BOOK KNOWLEDGE OF FARMERS:- Derided ly hom? With a man of any reflection and honest care for progress in all the arts and employments of useful industry, there are few things more even gentlemen, who have some pretensions to education, and who therefore ought to know better, denouncing book knowledge, as affording any guide in practical husbandry. Now, to all such, and especially to practical men who succeed well in their business, and who have always something useful to impart, as the result of their own personal experience, does it not suffice to say, "I am obliged to you for what you have told me; your integrity assures me that it is true. and your ouccess convinces me that yours is the right rotation, and yours the proper process, since I see that while you gather heavy crops, your land is steadily improving; but now, my friend, let me ask you one question further What you have imparted is calculated to benefit me personally, and unless communicated again hy me to others with me its benefits will rese Now, suppose, instead of the slow and unnocial process of waiting to be interrogated, and making it known, to one by one, as accident may present opportunities, you allow me to have recourse to the magical power of types, which will apread the knowledge of your profitable experience, gained by much thought and labor, far and wide throughout the land, that thousands may enjoy the adrantages which otherwise I only shall reap from your kind and useful communication. Will not that be more beneficial to society, and is it not a benevolent and Christian duty not to hide our lights under a bushel?" Doubtless such a man, not a misanthropic churl or fool, would say, Yes. Yet the moment, by means of types, such knowledge is committed to paper, it becomes (by

fools only derided) book knowledge. [Plough, Loom, and Anvil.

THE SECRET OF WARM FEET. Many of the olds which people are said to eatch commence at the feet. To keep those extremities constantly warm, therefore, is to effect an insurance against the almost interminable list of disorders which spring out from a "slight cold," and at the risk being thought trifling, and of telling people. what they know already, I beg to remind then of the following simple rules:

First. Never be tightly shod. Boots or shoes, when they fit closely, press against the veins of he foot, and prevent the free circulation of the blood. When, on the contrary, they do not emand the spaces left between the leather and the stocking are filled with a comfortable supply of warm air. Those who have handsome feet will, perhaps, be slow to adopt this dictum; but thay are urgently recommended to sacrifice a little atness to a great deal of comfort and safety, by wearing what the makers call easy shoes.

Second. Never sit in damp shoes. It is often magined, that unless they be positively wet, it not necessary to change them when the feet are at rest. This is a fallacy; for when the least lampness is absorbed into the sole, it is attracted rther to the foot itself by its own heat, and thus perspiration is dangerously checked. Any person nay prove this by trying the experiment of neglecting the rule; and his feet will feel cold and damp after a few minutes; although, on taking off the shoe and examining it, it will appear to be

Did every one follow these rules, there would be no more cold feet.

Sweet Brien Hedor. A writer in the Michigan Farmer states that, a year ago last fall, he had 90 rods of ditch cut along his marsh; the next spring he sowed the furrow with Sweet Brier seed, having gathered the seed in the spring, after hanging on the bushes all winter to free He formed a furrow with a shovel, two or three inches deep, sowed the seed, covered them, and natted the earth down with the back of the shovel. The seed came up well, and the plants are now twelve to eighteen inches high, and, as he thinks, will in three or four years, form an imprega

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Edite AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1849.

The New Year.

To our numerous friends and readers we would extend the welcome, and friendly salutations of the new year. If the wishes of our heart can ensure the fulfilment of its desires, you will all enjoy a happy new year indeed. Could we have our wish, the depressing influence of too much carethe blighting effects of misfortune—the exhaust ing pressure of unsatisfied desires, would all give way, and their place be filled with calm, quiet peaceful enjoyment, based upon contentment, and strengthened by resignation. But alas, our power extends little farther than our wishes. With God and yourself must the fulfilment remain. That there are unavoidable ills in life which none can escape, is most true. That there are misfortunes crowding upon all, which cannot be foreseen, is not denied,-that grief and sorrow often assail us without our being able to escape them, is readily admitted. But mid all these liabilities and contingencies, warring against our happiness by disciplining our minds and schooling our feelings to a proper sense of what our duties as rational men and christians demand of us, a vast deal more of happiness,-real, unmistakable happiness,-may be enjoyed than actually is. Life is but a school-day-a term of tuition, in which we are bound to prepare ourselves for a future condition. We are both pupils and teachers in this school, and happy is the man who looks upon the events of life as they occur to him, only as so many lessons by which he is to fit himself for a higher and more noble sphere of action, in which, with none of the mortal and more of the God, he will continue to act and promote not only his own felicity but that of kindred spirits. With these views we again wish you a happy new year. May it be happy in the pursuits of your temporal business, for all should be usefully employed. May it be happy in your social relations, for all should unite in the improvement of society. May it be happy in the individual communions of your own mind, for in this consists the welfare of the true man, and upon this do all your hopes, pleasures and enjoyments here and hereafter depend. To ensure, therefore, as much of that which we all seek and all wish to have, and which we call happiness, it is necessary to take an occasional peep into our own "interiors" and see what the condition of our moral storehouse may be. The ancients laid it down as a sort of command that every one should know himself. "Know thyself" was the injunction. and the lapse of some thousands of years since the injunction was uttered, has not diminished its importance or taken away one tittle of its necessity. Know thyself,-aye, but in what? Why in every thing. Man has rightly been considered a "microcosm," which being interpreted, meaneth "a little world." And that is true enough. Beneath your hat, and within your jacket, there is a little world and universe in miniature. You Governor-at any rate, the Lieutenant Governor of it. You have cognizance, if not control, of all the thoughts, hopes, fears, principles, faculties, designs and intentions going on and contained therein. The proper government and regulation of this little rebellious principality will give pretty steady employment to one man. Indeed t was long ago said, that he who commanded himself did more than he who commanded armies. Haven't you found this to be true! Armies obey mechanically-they go by rule-but the passions rise up "out of all rule," and too often carry the day out of all reason. Every one who has thought seriously five minutes on the subject knows that real happiness consists in the condition of the mind and not in the condition of the pocket, and though there may be an indirect connection of the latter with the former, vet if the mind be satisfied, quiet and contented, you are happy. Then it must be the part of wisdom to know ourselves like a book, and when we have done that, one half of the difficulty of procuring happiness has vanished. We are not disposed at present to inflict a long homily on your patience. particularizing in detail all the virtues to be cultivated and all the vices and foibles to be overcome. If you will just take a daguerreotype view of your inner man and examine it every day, you will soon find out the bright spots and the dark spots of the little universe which you are bound to govern, and learn to correct the bad and increase the good. If you do this, we will ensure

you a "Happy New Year" indeed. Augusta Bank Robbed.

On Monday morning last the Augusta Bank was found to have been entered and robbed of some twenty thousand dollars in specie and five thousand dollars of foreign bills. The Bank has been recently moved into the new block. No other room in that tenement was finished, and the robbers, who undoubtedly were well acquainted with the arrangement of the rooms, had a rare chance for carrying on their operations. In the rear of the bank room is a large basement room The windows of this room were darkened by large pile of laths and other lumber, piled up but not so near as to prevent a passage for a man be tween the lumber and these windows. This room was entered through a window, which was on a level with the back street. The brick wall partition, which formed one side of the vault, was then broken through with a crowbar, since found on the premises, and the vault entered The safe was then opened by false keys and the money abstracted. In the hurry of their escape, a box, containing four or five hundred dollars in gold, was dropped near the window, and found on Monday morning. We understand that Ticonic Bank, Waterville, had \$4,500 there on special deposit.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PATENT AGENT. EVERY Yankee is either directly or indirectly interes in the patent laws. We would therefore recor mend to them a pamphlet published by Munn & Co., New York city. For ninepence they may obtain the whole code of our Patent laws, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing caveats. with remarks on its uses, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other inormation that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications. Price 124 cents single, or 12 copies for one dollar-sent by mail to any part of the United States. Address Munn & Co., New York.

SLEIGHING ENOUGH. We had a copious fall of snow on the night of the 27th ult., and another on the 30th. This furnishes us with what the farmers call "good doing." Some, however, think there is a little too much of it for the first "ground bop."

We herewith commence the XVIIth volume and useful matter, much expense has been in- a spavined quadruped. But whether the method curred. New type will be used, and every effort by you coined, for uncorning the "corned and will be made to keep our readers informed of all crowded and down-trodden toes," will, in general, in the agricultural and mechanical arts. One great object of the paper, and which has been a leading one with the editor and publisher since the first moments of its existence to the present time, has been to aid in the development of whatever resources our State may possess, by which the strength, welfare and prosperity of the from the general run of trotters. It appears from people may be promoted, and such intelligence elicited and disseminated as shall be productive right boots, instead of a right and left one; on acof good to every one. It will continue, as it ever count, I suppose, of their feet being left-handedhas been, a medium of communication through being placed cross-eyed-that is, on tother leg. which the working man can commune with his have before heard of the leg's being "stuck in the and the general laws on which those arts are "pegged" on to the wrong one. It appears also

productive classes. The day has been when the nium, but the underpinning, the foundation, the heads and the hands of society were virtually "bog-trotters," in order to ascertain who's "got separated and made to pursue different vocations. The working classes were kept in ignorance of were bootless. But certainly you have a novel way of casting all except the mere routine of those manual operations consigned to them, while those who operations consigned to them, while those who deed to see an editor standing or "quartered" on devoted themselves to the investigation of science a board, "in his stocking feet," and pasting them exempted themselves from the drudgery of toil, and formed, as it were, another "caste." One a board, "in his stocking leet, and possing metals with wet plaster of Paris. I should think it would take the "cramping" out of him wonderfully; great distinguishing trait of the present age is the reunion of the head and the hand—the efforts and make him "look down in the mouth," if not "down at the heel." But it would be prefferable, made to instruct the working man and make him although it so nearly resembles, being put in an intellectual being—combining the science and stocks without the ing. Perhaps a better way the art in one individual, and opening, as it were, would be to go to a foundry, and get moulded the eves of his mind to guide in the skill of the You'd have a last then, that would be lasting hands. It is this diffusion of knowledge through- But "fix it" as you will—the principle is wrong out the farms, and mills, and workshops of our Instead of diminishing, it would increase the crop country that has raised it to an eminence that of corns. A boot, made on such a last, would be older nations might well be proud of-an emi- the most prolific corn manufactory that a poor nence founded, not upon wealth or ancient and pinched and painful foot could be stuck into. I over-grown estates, but in the vigor, correctness would be too high in the instep, and too short at and freshness of its knowledge and its freedom, en- one end, at least. In these times, when everyterprise and virtue. It has been done by educa- thing is "bound" to go ahead, some calculation ting each individual, by opening every avenue of should be made for "holding back"—for in this knowledge to every son and daughter in the land way toes get most essentially used up, cornered and giving them a free passage therein. It has and corned. Now, I will venture the assertion been done by the aid of the school-house and the that as much evil arises from too large, as from press, agents humble in their character, silent in too small boots. Many say their feet are tender their labor, but almighty in their operations. hence they must have boots large, loose, and With this unobtrusive but indefatigable army of operators we have served for the last sixteen for the last sixteen box" as large as a "mud-seow," and, if nothing years, fighting as we best might and with varied years, fighting as we best might and with varied success. Our continuance in the ranks depends upon the encouragement which you give us, and the strength of our arm, on the patronage extending the strength of the strength ed to our aid. For years it was a discouraging inch less than the foot in the instep, and from one enterprise, but of late we have been cheered on to two sizes longer. A size is one-third of an with the contributions and approbation of the inch. Hence you will perceive that your method strongest and best in the land. By unwearied of forming a last, would produce a real "cornefforts in the cause, we hope to deserve and re- cracker," and your toes would be "corn-fed." ceive not only a continuance of that approbation There may be other points in your article, that but an increase thereof. The success of an en- need "hammering," which have been overlooked, terprise like ours depends not only on the pecu- as I hastily "run it over;" but I will not "rasp" niary aid afforded, but also on the contributions your feelings more, for fear of the consequence of mental wealth. We want a little of your of thus fearlessly "treading on your corns." thought, communications of your experience, porwhich, like the widow's cruise, may be continually used and never diminished-freely given away and always retained. In plain English. we wish you to write for our columns, and help us to enrich them with the stores of your wisdom and experience.

American Congress of Fruit Growers.

On the 14th ult. we gave an abstract of the ransactions of the Convention of Fruit Growers. that met at New York in October last. We mentioned that in organizing for future action, a whose duty it should be to collect all the information in their power on fruits in their respective perhaps do us up in a ball of wax. But never

The Convention did not fill all the committees, but authorized the chairmen of the committees in the well known Horticulturist of Newburg, N. Y., was appointed chairman of the whole.

Henry Little, Esq., of Bangor, who is chair man of the committee in this State, has filled up and lefts, and inscribe this for our epitaph?" the vacancies which existed here.

The members of the committee for Maine, are: Holmes, Winthrop.

We remarked in a former number that we toe-tally smashed to boot. considered the labors of this Convention as hav- Our friend says the principle is wrong. Then a work much needed.

veara.

The comparison of specimens of fruits of the new moon. same variety that have grown in sections of the Union, widely distant from each other. The dis- will bear all the torture inflicted upon them by cussion which may arise on their merits in these bungling leather butchering coblers, and come out distant sections—the relation of experience in cultivating different soils and locations devoted to the pelt of a rhinoceros would not be pierced by fruits, and the exchange of views and ideas, to- a rifle ball, while a pigmy musquetoe would put gether with the fact of those engaged in similar his gimlet through your own "hide" and make pursuits meeting and becoming acquainted with you cry pecavi. They are tough enough to resist each other, and adopting a system of operations all the malpractices of all the shoemakers in Chrisby which knowledge shall be accumulated and tendom. And now, dear Crispin, if we have not put into the hands of the public, will not only give a mighty impulse to the fruit culture, but left" nor "closed" in with your notions of "healthe young and inexperienced may be saved from ting and scraping," and "rasping" our theory, much useless expense, and guided to complete we are determined to "stick" to it to the "last, success.

PROF. NORTON'S ADDRESS. We have received thankful that instead of being "left" in darkness from a friend the address delivered by J. P. Nor- you are at "last" set "right." ED. ton, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College, before the New York Agricultural Society, at their annual show in September last. Mr. Norton, instead of delivering a eulogy upon formers and farming as is usual on such costs. It almost infarmers and farming, as is usual on such occasions and which may be more gratifying to a children, instead of their turning their horse a literature of the control of the mixed multitude, gave a dissertation upon the general properties of soils. The address is characterized by the clear, simple style and the easy manner in which the subject is elucidated, and is who can afford to ride in a sleigh can afford to be a valuable one for a farmer to read during a win-

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. This is an excellent number. For one dollar you may get a magazine that will come to you once per month through the year, full of valuable miscellaneous knowledge. The work is well published statement, has done a large business in illustrated with engravings, and the editor con- the way of insurance, with remarkable success tinues to give portraits and biographical sketches The average cost of insurance with them ha of some of our most distinguished living profes-sional and other men. The whole volume will has been managed with skill and fidelity, and we sional and other men. The whole volume will contain seven hundred and sixty pages, and it is past our comprehension how so much valuable matter can be afforded for so little money. It is published by C. W. Holden, 409 Nassau street, tre Guilford, and George A. Douglass, Esq., ap-New York, and sold in Augusta by Gaubert. | pointed Postmaster.

Toeology.

FRIEND HOLMES: By a late number of the of the MAINE FARMER. Desirous of "keeping Farmer, I perceive you have made an attempt to up with the times," both as it regards the mechanical execution and in the publication of new success attend you, for a corned biped is as bad as important intelligence, and of all improvements remove the great, growing and lasting evil, is a question yet left for a right decision. But with due deference to your skill in raising Indian corn and acorns, I must demur from your method of curing toe-corns, in to-to-that is, as to toes gen-

But really, doctor, I was not aware until now that the treadals of an editor differed so widely brother, and discuss the principles of their arts middle of the foot," but never before of its being founded and by which they are made to prosper. that, like the negro's, the "hollow of de foot make We conceive that this is the only mode of a hole in de groun." Now, if it be a "fixed fact" bringing up, to the full stature of their greatness, that editors only are always thus "bottomed," the and to the full measure of their usefulness, the phrenologists should examine, not only the craup" for an editor-otherwise their examina

some feet will bear to be jammed, crowded, and pinched, and come out unscathed, while others at the slightest maltreatment will become "corned and tender ?"

But lastly in "balling off," or "closing," I will acknowledge the corn" as to what you say relative to "a dreadful homely boot," in order to heal and mend your feelings, if, in any way I have cut, scraped, rasped, galled, or wounded them.

CRISPIN. East Lapstone, Dec., 1848.

Note. We supposed when we ventured to crispins would put their pegging awls into us, and mind; philosophers are "bound" to be martyrs, especially if they tread on the "corns" of old traditions and dare to call in question any of the each State to fill any vacancies. A. J. Downing, mandates of the "last" fashion. We bide our fate, and if we die under the "strap," will some of our friends carve upon our editorial tomb-stone a regular built nateral boot, none of your rights

"Died in defence of the 'corn laws," " Our friend takes on a few because a poor wight Henry Little, of Bangor, chairman; Stephen of an editor might look a little lugubrious while L. Goodale, Saco; William A. Drew, Augusta; undergoing the "plastering." Alas! friend,-Walter Goodale, South Orrington; Ezekiel "looks is nuthin" in such a cause. Many an editor gets plastered worse nor that, and his corns

ing already, by their organization, achieved some nature is a "darned" fool, and deserves a "weltgood, inasmuch as a beginning has been made in ting" for not knowing how to make a foot. She ought to have waited until Tom Blanchard had Should they pursue their labors with that zeal invented his last turning machine, and the Broadess which the subject demands, a way dandies given a model to turn by. Besides. vast amount of knowledge in this department of she must be an ignoramus to keep on forming culture will be elicited and disseminated, in a few feet on one and the self-same principle, while the form and model of the wooden last varies every

> hoping in the "end" to make you "tack" about new "vamp" your notions in "to-to," and be

DON'T DRIVE OVER US. We have noticed, since the sleighing commenced, that some who are comter's evening and think of during a summer's day. to turn their horse a little one side, than it is for a woman or a child to take a flying leap into a snow drift to save their bones.

MONMOUTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY The trust will continue to deserve the confic

Postage Question.

The people called for a reduction of postage. With reluctance Congress reduced letter postage from ten down to five cents the half ounce. This at first produced a deficiency in the revenue of the office, which was defrayed from the treasury. In in the Baptist Church. the expenses of the department. The people one of again call for a reduction. The postmaster general in his report, which we may examine more fully hereafter, comes out with a plan which may this, the assistant postmaster general has published a report giving more in detail facts which he obtained on this contract of the 21st commences a paragraph with these words—"We hear that many of our citizens are on the point of rushing to California t lished a report giving more in detail facts which he obtained on this subject in England, with his some directions about the best method of getting reasonings and inferences thereon. The docu- there. ment is a long one. The following judicious reremarks in regard to the report, we copy from the

Boston Advertiser: Mr. Hobbie makes a comparison between the mail service in this country and Great Britain, and we can undoubtedly draw much instruction from the experience of that nation. The differences, pointed out by him, are not, however, by a white congregation at Courtland; and a colored necessity, such as would affect our postage system. He states, very properly, that there is this Tompkins county. N. Y. mportant distinction between our necessities in the matter of mails and those of Great Britain; that all their mail routes are short, and all ar through places where the population is so thinly scattered that the postage—at any rate of payment likely to be levied—is no remuneration for the transportation of letters and papers. If Mr. Hobbie means to maintain that each route from village to village ought to pay for itself, any attraction of the House of Correction, for two years, for killing his better half, by kicking her down stairs.

Cheese for Europe. Last Friday one house in the House of Correction, for two years, for killing his better half, by kicking her down stairs. tempt at cheap postage might be defeated without this comparison; but he will find that unproduc-tive routes in Great Britain are supported by more productive routes, although in the former class there may be thousands of short lines, in place of our widely extended branches into new ten

ewspapers at only about two-thirds the expense of their transportation, but he does not seem to reflect that the expense of their transportation ing at a furious rate. The Judge bore down would be no greater if the amount works of far in would be no greater if the amount were so far increased as to pay the other third. We suppose that the amount of mail matter—letters as well as papers—might be doubled, without any farther hurt. ise for carriage. The expense for distribuon will of course increase somewhat with every ease of mail-matter, but not in a direct propor tion. The same number of clerks who now de-liver nine thousand letters in a given time can de-

in the same time.

The expense of non-paying routes, of newspapers, and of franked documents, is estimated by Mr. Hobbie at a million of dollars annually. If this sum were paid from the treasury to the post office department, he thinks that letters could be conveyed at the cost of transportation, and delivered at a very cheap rate. While we agree with government, we cannot suppose that it is the out of his vaccinating a man with small-pox mateight of mails in bulk that makes the chief expense. It is rent and clerk-hire, "blanks, wrap-ping-paper and twine," that require the main out-ay. On the "unproductive routes" it would be of the bundle has nothing to do with the expense. of January have been \$10,670,205. On the "productive routes,"—whenever there has been any difficulty between government and

One of the most valuable portions of Mr. Hob bie's report is his account and review of the English mail system. The details are interesting. and many of the modes of operation are such that they might be adopted here to the advantage both of the public and the department.

Crecution of Em

Sartain's Union Magazine.

We have often spoken of the Union Magazine, of which Mrs. Kirkland was the editor. It has undergone a change in some respects, as appears newspapers, fourteen are issued daily, nine sem by the January number, which has been received. Messrs. Sartain & Sloanaker have purchased it, and moved its "local habitation" from New York to Philadelphia, and changed the name to of \$500, for the purpose of going to California. "Sartain's Union Magazine." Sartain is the make it a management as interactive, and he retains Mrs. Kirkland as one of the editors, in connection with John S. Hart, Esq., of

The January number contains two splendid en-The January number contains two spicious said to have contains to inform gravings, in Sartain's peculiar style. One of says:

"We yesterday took special pains to inform the same to the shenherds of the says: birth of the Messiah, and the other, the mother and child—the first full of solemn interest, and the amount of cholera in our city, and the amount of cholera in our city. the other as full of solemn interest, and the other as full of domestic pleasure. Nothing can be more natural than the representation of the fat, chubby, frolicking baby, as it sits on its mother's knee, in its cap and robe, as if it had was recorded in the registry as malignant cholera. just kicked itself out of its cradle. You can almost hear it crow with delight at the change from the rillow to its mother's arms. It is one of these the pillow to its mother's arms. It is one of those fat and happy and healthy squab specimens of of that institution were attacked, and at the time young humanity, which every one likes to see in of closing our inquiries two of them were in a a young mother's lap.

Price \$3. Address John Sartain & Co., Phil-

A barn, belonging to Capt. S. Benjamin, of

Winthrop, was burnt on the night of the 23d ed itself among the poorer classes and the colored ult. The barn was situated on an out lot, some distance from any, other building, and had not been visited by any one for some time. It contained a ton and a half of hay, a chaise, and

some farming implements.

Suspicion rested on Russell Fellows, a young man in the neighborhood, who was known to have passed by the barn that evening, and who had stopped at a house nearest the barn and obtained some matches to light his pipe. Fellows was arrested and tried before Justice Kelley, but acquitted, as there was not proof sufficient to bind him over. Fellows has been in the State prison for burning a barn, and was pardoned out year or two ago on the petition of this same Capt. Benjamin and others.

MASONIC. A regular communication of Jerusalem Chapter will be held at Masonic Hall, in Hallowell, on Thursday (to-day) at two o'clock.

by them as an engineer, came to his death in the following manner: At the close of work he went to blow off the boiler, in doing which he

represented that Railroad iron ruled very low. In Wales, it had been sold at £5 per ton, delivered on ship-board, and some bargains were reas low as £4 10s. Adding duty and from New York, the cost in this country would be but

Fire. We learn from the Portland Umpire that a one story building, occupied by the Westbrook Bank, was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The building was broken into, and the vault, in which was the safe, was torn down, but being unable to open the safe, the villains set fire to the building and decamped. The locks of the safe, which cost about \$300, were spoiled by the fire. Damage to the buil

city. It is something like an epidemic, and seizes the patient very suddenly. The symptoms are, a sharp pain in the head and a running of water from the eyes. This is soon followed by pains like cramp in the legs, more or less severe. It has not, that we can learn, proved fatal in any instance, but almost every family has one or two sick with it, and in some houses all hands are

All ministers. The Rev. Dr. Tucker, who

a few years, the revenue from cheap postage Plenty of 'em. In a cow slaughtered at Memagain rose to a sum more than sufficient to defray phis, Tenn., lately, were found five calves, each one of which was fully as large as a well grown

The California Epidemic has extended to Canada. The Montreal Courier of the 21st com

New Prophecy. We hear that a new Millenarian prophecy has been started in England. A new prophet by the name of Dangle predicts the

approach of the Millenium in 1850. The progress of things. A Rev. Mr. Ward, a colored preacher, has been selected as a pastor of Tompkins county, N. Y.

Killing wives in Boston. Killing wives in Boston, is no great offence, certainly. James productive, while many of our routes are very long, Henry was sent to the State prison for six years,

> Cheese for Europe. Last Friday one house New York cleared at the Custom House, for Europe, 16,319 boxes and 287 casks of cheese, weighing 983,445 pounds, and valued at \$68,-841. This is an immense shipment for one day, and by one establishment. A wealthy young man of Troy, N. Y., has been fined \$1000 for running over and breaking

the act, and did not stop to see if the child was Floating Hotel in California. A ship is advertised at New London to sail for San Francisco,

and remain at that port, to "board passengers at reasonable rates." liver ten thousand without being much oppressed, . Miss Dix is petitioning the North Carolina Legislature to endow a Lunatic Asylum, and with so much success that a joint committee has

reported a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose. Manslaughter by Vaccination. A physician of Pulaski county, Ill., has been sentenced to the him in desiring a cheap mode of transmitting in-him in desiring a cheap mode of transmitting in-telligence, under the charge and responsibility of half, upon a charge of manslaughter, growing

Specie. The exports of specie from Nev York last week were \$133,323, all of which cap to carry ten letters as five. The weight went to Havre. The total exports since the 1st

Free Colored Schools. The House of Repre the carriers, it has not been on account of the amount of freight. A few letters or newspapers more or less would not have interfered with the of color. Up to this time the free people of Their minds and strength, and oft have sold color have contributed their full share of taxes for the maintenance of the public schools, withsuch out in the slightest degree participating in their

Execution of Eppes. Wm. Dandridge Eppes, convicted of the murder of Mr. Muir, was hanged As that of hoarding yellow gold.

Papers in Boston. Boston has now eighty weekly, and fifty-seven weekly.

Gold Fever. A youngster has been arrest in New York, on a charge of robbing his mother, Severe but just punishment. Judge Baralo well known mezzotint engraver, and he will put sentenced a man named Smith, at Poughkeepsie, into the work, every month, two of his inimitable steel plate engravings. Mr. S's object is to twenty one years' imprisonment in the State plate engravings. Mr. S's object is to properly out the eye of another man, make it a more interacture, with whom he was firstling. with whom he was fighting.

Philadelphia. It cannot fail, with the aid of such literary and artistic strength as he has engaged in this work, to be one of exceeding great beauty literary morit.

The Telegraph yesterday gave a deplorable account of the spread of the Cholera in New Orleans. The accounts by Telegraph were to the 23d. Our accounts by mail are to the 19th. Beard literary morit. tween the 19th and 23d, seventy-nine cases are said to have occurred. The Times of the 19th

One of our most eminent physicians stated to us that a disease that resembled closely Cholera asphyxia, undoubtedly prevailed in New Orleans; that so far its attack had been singularly virolent, and beyond the control of remedial measures but that hitherto the disease had chiefly manifest

"There were yesterday fifteen admissions and

AWFUL DEATH. On Saturday last, at the Machine shop of Messrs. Aldrich, Tyng & Co. in this city, Mr. Joseph White, who was employed The "brethren of the mystic tie" seem to be uniting again in different parts of the country.

went to blow on the boiler, in doing which is stood in such a position by the boiler, that when he let off the steam it struck him directly in the breast, by which he was knocked down and instantly enveloped in steam and boiling water. He arose and walked a few steps, then fell upon He was lifted up by the watchman who was at hand, and carried to his house, where he was attended by physicians, though without avail. He \$34,70 per ton, which is about half what it can be manufactured for here. [Atlas.

Fire. We learn from the Portland Umpire | A. M., when he expired. As his clothes were removed, his entire skin, from the crown of his head to his feet, came off with them; even his finger nails came off. Mr. White was a worthy man, 52 years old, and in easy circumstances. He leaves a wife and two children. [Lowell Journal.

> RAPINE AND MURDER IN CALIFORNIA. Priva letters received here from the gold mines of California are rather discouraging to those about starting for that region. They confirm the former reports as to the abundance of gold, but at the same time state that those who are in possession of the precious ore in any quantities, are marked, and often soon after disappear. Even some that have attached themselves to trains leaving the mines have been robbed, and trains on their way there have been plundered.
>
> Another letter states that the mate of a vessel lying on the Coast, who had deserted a montuo previous, had returned to the vessel \$20,000 worth of gold. [Traveller.

SCREE Maine Farmer Office at the last hour of the year. Sundry P. D's. yavening and distributing— Bose wetting down the tokens—Bill papping corn—Resal studying the map of California, and Turk, the stub-tail Terrier, under the table mumbling a bone. Enter Time with his glass run out—his nose blue—tears in his eyes, and his wings loaded with icicles. JERE. Walk in, Old Time. We're glad again shake your hard, old honest hand-Pray how 've you been since last you were here. And started what was then new year? -,-ait you down, and chat awhile, And white you're resting, pray beguile The moments with the pleasant story.
Of what events you 've driven before ye. It is not long, we all well know, Since you were here; but as you go With thrice more speed than Morse can send His lightning news from end to end Of Telegraphic wires-you must Have raised 'mong hipeds no small du Bill-shake the popper, parch the corn-John, stop the press—unlock the form— Go lay down, Turk, and stop your yell— And now, good Father Time, "propel." TIME. I' faith, good friends, I tell you what, To tell you all that I have done, Since I the last year first begun. But yet I'll say, and well you know it,

I've blocked out themes for many a poet; And sage historians hard will sweat. Before one half they can relate. You know, when I was in your office But knew consid'rable, if not more, Of things I long had done before-I thought, as I got up to go, 'Mong Yankees I've not much to do; So I'll e'en look across the Oceau, And put old Europe in co Give old sleepy Kings a shaking, And set the Lordly ones to quaking: For fear their ancient power and might Shall fall before the spread of light, That, kindled on Columbia's shores, Now beams o'er Europe's ancient towers, And shows to all her wond'ring sons, How worthless are those gandy crowns. If all their splendor and their might Be based upon the poor man's right. Gods! what a rattling there I made! In the whole hand scarce one crown'd head But run and hid, and skulked away-Afraid to stay and 'fend their can When tried by even-handed laws. The first with whom I raised a squall. Was Louis Philippe-King of Gaul-Who thought himself so firmly placed Upon the throne which he disgraced, That nought but death, and hardly be Could oust him of his royalty. Alas, poor man! In one short hou He found himself devoid of power: His throne dismantled-Sceptre gone, And he once more a vagabond, You know the rest-how Freedom's fire. When once enkindled, all inspire But let that pass-I cannot tell The whole great family of man, Since eighteen forty-eight began One thing I've done-which long will live. In memory of those, who give Their precious souls for Mainmon's gold. To whirl this planet round the sun, I've found not one was half so strong, Or universal 'mong the throng Of human souls—or kept such hold, To mortals this the greatest curse. I saw that nothing in itself And that, if plenty, soon 't would cease To be a cause of such distress. To stop the trouble, then, I've told

Where could be found such lots of gold, That all the world can be supplied. And avarice itself be clov'd. But, come, good friends-thanks for your cheer-But ere I go, pray lend a hand-Oil up the gudgeon, strain the band Of that great versifying Press,

And grind us out a New Address JERE. Come, boys, fly round, and let us give Old ather Time a stave or two, to tickle his fancy before starts. Bill, put the index up to the six by eight lidactic. We have had no deaths or marriages, in the office, this year; so we'll go it on the monotonous. REVEL. Nor births neither, by gosh!-git out,

CARRIER'S ADDRESS. Dear Patrons, 'mid the busy throng That crowds its way so blithe along, With buoyant hope elate-This wish I'd proffer to your ear. May happiness throughout the year On every one await.

Right quickly bath the old year gone Down the dark gulf whence none return-Laden with great events; And Time on ceaseless, restless wings, That every hour and season brings, Another one presents.

'Tis wise to pause, and by the past Learn, ere the fatal die is cast. And life become a void, To use with care each golden hour, With every talent in our power, Nor spend them unemployed. With cordial wish to help you on,

And as a guide to what's been done, We humbly would refer
To the broad sheet we've weekly brought, With news and worldly wisdom fraught, And things as they occur We've told you how old Europe's sons Have burst the fetters and the bonds

Which long have bound them down; And how these hardy sons of toil-True owners of their native soil-Have humbled many a crown. How gallant France, inspired with love Of Freedom's laws, triumphant drove

And-filled with patriotic seal, Such as Republicans can feel-Her people took command We've shown how, like Electric shock, Each neighboring antion quick partook Of this same holy fire: Like giants rising in their might, Put every royal host to flight,

And crush'd their accursed power. Save one-and that-Green Erin's Isle Remains the conquering Lion's spoil: Who, by his bloody laws, Condemns her gallant sons to die In dangeons foul, or on gallows high, For deeds in Freedom's cause.

But Courage, Erin.-Ne'er despair-That Lion, in his Royal lair, Is doomed to bite the dust; And all your galling chains be riven, By mandate of avenging heaven, As sure as God is just. We've told you too, how-tired of blood,

Which flowed in torrents like a flood O'er ancient Aztec's Plain-Such terms were proffered and received, Which caused the aggressor and the aggrieve From bloody feude refrais. And how kind words, when fitly said, Each boistrous passion calmly laid, And bade their anger cease; And o'er each country's glorious land

as spread, as if by angel's hand, The Halcyon wing of Peacs. And how, as soon as Yankee skill Where Sacramento roll'd;

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

And how, soon as fin news was known That Mammon's biding place was found On far Pacific's shore; All his disciples hied away, From stripling young, to loafer gray, To clutch the yellow ore. There let them dig with sordid care, But we more peaceful toil will share, Amid more quiet scenes; Our lands we'll plough-our farms we'll till-And barns and bursting granaries fill With golden fruits and grains. Content with health and competence, Eschewing fraud and violence.

The arts of peace revere; Apply to all our deeds the rules That's taught in all the christian schools With love and holy fear And that, with more consummate skill. Each one his duty might fulfil, And wisely act his part— We've spread before you all the love That we could gather from the store Of Agricultural art.

Her sands, which ne'er had been explored,

Were found on every hand to afford

Exhausties stores of gold.

And now as each revolving year Is bringing every one more near To God's eternal throne— May this, which we've just entered on, Be rightly spent-and when it 's gone, Be bless'd to every one. Farewell-accept the humble prayer

Of one whose hourly, daily care Has been to serve you well. May all, God's richest gifts enjoy,
Is the heart-felt wish of your CARRIER BOY-God bless you all-Farewell.

CONGRESS. SATURDAY, Dec. 23. SENATE. This body was not is session. House. As soon as the House had organized, a number of motions were made, but the only one which prevailed was, that when the House adourn, it adjourn until Wednesday.

The bill paying for the runaway negroes arrested by General Jesup in Florida, was taken up and debated some time, when it was laid over—and the House adjourned. TUESDAY, Dec. 26. SENATE. Mr. Dallas was absent, and Mr. Atchison took the chair.

Messrs. Dodge and Jones, the new Senatora from Iowa, were qualified and took their seats. A resolution was offered inquiring of the Sec-retary of the Navy the quantity of provisions and stores shipped to the North Pacific coast during the last year and since. Adopted.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing a Board to ascertain the whole amount of public land in the United States. Also, the value and extent of the gold mines in California. Laid on the table Several notices of bills were offered for grants of land to construct railroads in Iowa and

The bill for the sale of the Saginaw Indian lands was briefly discussed and passed. House. Not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27. Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Senate. Numerous memorials and petitions were presented, received, and referred.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution calling on the President for information as to the amount of expenses incurred in the Coast Survey, which

House. Mr. Stewart addressed the House in opposition to the agitators at the North and ath. In his opinion, he said, the question of Abolitionism in the District should rest entirely with the people of the said District. As they had decided, so it should be. He abhorred the Institution, but doubted the power of Congress to destroy the property of the people in the said

Mr. Vinton moved to postpone the question two weeks. had been debated long enough, and moved to lay it on the table. The year and navs were de

manded, and resulted in the negative by yeas 58, navs 109. Mr. Smith of Ind. proposed an amendment to Mr. Gott's resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of framing a law to prevent slaves

from being brought from other States into the District and sold. Mr. Vinton senewed his motion to postpone question till this day two weeks, which was carried.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28. SENATE. Mr. Bright of Indiana offered a joint resolution fixing and reducing the pay of messen gers sent to Washington by the Presidentia lectoral colleges, which lies over.

Mr. Bright's resolution calling upon the Pres dent for the number of vessels employed on the

coast survey, and for other matters relating to the same subject, was adopted.

Mr. Collamer of Vt., reported a bill giving

Public Lands for Railroads and Canals, also other similar bills, which were read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

After the reception of some other reports, message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution of the House relating to the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gayle of Ala., reported a bill giving the Right of Way and granting Public Lands for a Railroad leading from Mobile to the mouth of the

Ohio River, which was referred to the Commit-tee on Public Lands. On motion of Mr. Vinton the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for the existing fiscal year.

Mr. Vinton explained the object of the bill at some length. When he had concluded Mr Pollock of Pa. made a speech, replying to the President's Message relative to the Tariff, and supplying deficiencies in the civil appropriation

President's Message relative to the Secretary Walker's Annual Report. FRIDAY, Dec. 29. Senate. Mr. Niles presented a memorial for educing the postage on newspapers and periodi-als. The memorial was received and referred. After some unimportant business the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it ad-

journed to Tuesday next. House. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, present ed a joint resolution in favor of compensating some soldiers who served under Gen. Wool dur ing the war with Mexico. The army and military academy appropriation bill was taken up and considered.

The Focheco indemnity bill, for loss of slaves, occupied the rest of the day.

Adjourned to Tuesday.

THE PRIZES. The drawing of the prizes of the American Art Union, for 1848, took place at the Tabernacle, in the city of New York, on the evening of the 22d inst. Cole's picture, valued at \$8,000, was drawn by a journeyman printer by the name of Brodt of Binghampton, N. Y. Among the 454 fortunate prize-holders, we notice the names of the following gentlemen, of our State: E. Brainard, Portland; Albert Emerson, Bangor; James B. Norris, Augusta; Smith Tink-ham, Eastport; Lemuel Bradford, Bangor; Hiram Stevens, Pittston; Wm. S. Grant, Gard

Rev. L. Uppmayor, Cumberland. THE SULTAN'S PRESENT. The New York

Post gives the following account of the present to Mr. Morse:

Our countryman, S. F. B. Morse, has received this morning from Constantinople, an ornament of gold, set in about 200 diamonds. It is the decoration of the "Order of Glory," called the "Nishan Istikar," and is of the second class, the Sultan wearing the first. Mr. Morse has received this magnificent present from the Sultan, as a testimony of his approbation of his system of

THE OLD COON IN ENGLAND. A genuine American rackoon was recently discovered in a field near Tamworth, the residence of Sir. Robert Peel. He was immediately attacked by several dogs, but defended himself bravely, throwing himself on his haunches and biting and scratching his assailants so furiously that they were com-pelled to retreat. He then ran up a tree, and a countryman climbed up after him; but the 'coon set John Bull at defiance and drove him to the ground with many grievous scratches. The courageous animal was at last brought down by two shots from a fowling-piece. He is supposed to have escaped from a menagerie.

ARRIV Louis Naps Emperor

The S Liverpool, IRELAND. for a letter with hearttion, exten outrages. FRANCE.

ing, withou day and Sa of the squar who are en but it does row, althou and Prince votes tender being so o may be left. The election Paris show Napoleon I Ledru Rolli the effect v continue to was expect which has ! the countr a contest. The only numerical

morning say sevenths now is that people are n most sagacio would be the show the st strength o forth on the The only fac possibility of him continu to control t the returns One charg truth, viz:

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ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP EUROPA. By Telegraph to the Boston Atlas.

a contest.

The only question now is the amount of the numerical value of the whole population, by whose voices Prince Louis Napoleon will be proclaimed chief of the State. None of the calculations are less than four fifths, and the Journal des Debats, a moderate and impartial organ, this morning says, that he may probably have six sevenths of the whole vote cast. The danger now is that in the "entrainement" by which the people are now affected, the cry of "Vive l'Empereur," may be seriously raised, and if so, the most sagacious would find it difficult to say what would be the issue.

The Cholera is raging fearfully at Presburg.

Frankfort. The proceedings of the Frankfort Assembly, since our last, are in themselves important, but are denuded of much of that important, but are denuded and unstable character of the Assembly, resulting from the late and present proceedings in Vienna and Berlin. On the 7th inst. the Assembly was occupied in considering the fundamental rights of the German people. The fears which were entertained lest a serious breach should occur between the German central power and the Swiss confederation, in

the returns.

One charge certainly, appears to be founded on truth, viz: that the government delayed the mail six hours on Friday night, so as to be enabled to forward the Moniteur, containing the speeches of Cavaignac and Dufaure, in reply to an accusation made against the government, of their intention to pension the would-be assassins of Louis Philippe. In the National Assembly nothing of the slightest interest has occurred.

The Main latisfying pire was referred, has declared in favor of a hereditary Emperor, with a civil list, the right of succession to be determined by primogeniture.

Saxony. By a new law of the Kingdom of Saxony, the press is declared entirely free, and the censorships forever abolished. The Duke or Saxe Altenberg has abdicated in favor of his brother George. The new Duke is in his 52d year, and married to a princess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, while his niece is the wife of the Prince Royal of Hanover.

Gen. Cavaignac or the ministry of Prince Louis; it is understood that it would not include the prisoners of Vincennes. The intention of promoting the election of M. Dufaire to the presidency of the chamber is revived, and will probably be carried into effect. Marshal Bugeaud made his first appearance in the chamber to-day, and was received by M. Thiers and Mole. The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th inst.

M. Emile de Girardin asked the War Department for his father, Gen. Girardin, and has been refused. He will probably be once more in opposition to the government. He also asked for the office of minister of Finance for himself, and as it was impossible to grant this request, there is already a coolness, which in a day or two will probably lead to an open rupture. Marshal Bugeaud is to be commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps, but is to remain for the present in Paris. The new ministry was formed with the warm approbation of M. Thiers, Mole, and Bugeaud.

A well informed Paris paper says, "So far as model in that list whenever they may meet them."

constitution originally propounded to the Assembly, with some emendations, mostly in significant; the moat important of which is the consistent; the moat important of which is the consistent of the cuntry is sick of agitation, and will probably accept the boon, though not without some grumbling at the manner in which is has been bestowed.

The latest from Prussia. There were

alarming riots at Mensel on the 4th inst., the town being completely in the hands of the populace during four or five hours. Great excesses were committed.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. Abdication of the Emperor of Austria, in favor of his Nephew. On the 27th ult. the President of the Council presented to the Austrian Diet, assembled in Krensor, the programme of the new Cabinet. This programme

By Telegraph to the Boston Atlas.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte Elected President of the French Republic—Abdication of the Emperor of Austria — Dissolution of the National Assembly of Prussia.

New York, Sunday, 6 P. M.

The Steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool, 16th, was telegraphed coming round the Narrows, at half past 2 o'clock, and was boarded by the "News Boy."

IRELAND. Yesterday, 13th, the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin returned true bills against

was expected-indeed counted on by all-but ecutions for political offences still continued. An none expected such a universal acclaim as that which has burst upon Paris from every quarter of the country. All interest in the Presidential election as a contest is over. It has ceased to be

would be the issue.

The vote for Ledru Rollin and Raspail will show the strength of the Red Republicans and Socialists, though we are not of opinion that the strength of that party has been undividedly put forth on the occasion. M. Lamartine is not likely to poll more than a few enthusiastic admirers. The only fact that would lead us to suspect the

The only fact that would lead us to suspect the possibility of a result favorable to Cavaignac, is the bitterness with which the press opposed to him continue their railing and charges against the General and his friends, of using undue influence to control the election by tricks, and falsifying the returns.

The Imperial troops meanwhile will continue to maintain a strict surveillance on the frontiers, so as to prevent any further violation of this engagement on the part of the Vorort. The section of the constitutional committee, to which the question respecting the head of the German Empire was referred, has declared in favor of a head of the returns.

The Moniteur states that dently assert that the new Emperor will open the

out of the question. The Moniteur states that the treasury is, at present, and will be at the conclusion of the year in a more prosperous condition than had ever been anticipated by M. Goudchaux, the late minister of Finance.

Postscript. A despatch, dated Paris, Thursday, 10 P. M., says: Up to this date tranquility continues. The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis proposes to raise Gen. Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France. A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the chamber, either by Gen. Cavaignac or the ministry of Prince Louis; it is understood that it would not include the pris-

labors on Monday next, and the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of the Republic. We shall then, it is hoped, feel really assured of a period of tranquility and repose.

Paussia. Dissolution of the National Assembly. In our last number we published the meetings of the Assembly at Brandenburg till the 28th alt. On the 29th, a meeting of the Assembly again took place, but only 151 members were present. The Assembly therefore stood adjourned. Simons' motion to call up the substitutes of the absent Deputies caused a large accession on the 30th, on which day 198 members were present, and 13 represented themselves as absent only from indisposition or business; it was therefore deemed more prudent to adjourn once more, and on the 1st inst. the number of members present was greatly increased.

On that day 80 deputies of the left centre, who had arrived from Berlin, entered the Hall in a body, and through one of their body applied for an adjournment until the Monday following, which was negatived by 145 to 113. The election of a new President was called for, but the Parkson Monday reports and the municipality to invite the Pope to return to Rome, left that capital for Gaite. At the sitting of the Chambers of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confided to him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Canino energetically combated his resolution, and urged him to convoke a constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which would be the soverient judge of the question at issue between the people and the Pope. The President afterwards read a letter from M. Lunati, resigning the Ministry of Finance had devolved on M. Sterbini, and that of Justice on M. Mirzvarelli.

Marshal Radetsky has published an order of the day, dated Milan, 8th inst, announcing the accession of the new Emperor and calling on his army to show the same devotion that they have hitherto done in support of the monarchy.

ASDAOI of Whales.

BEGINTO MARKET, Dec. 28.
A mare in Registro of an exciting second is copied from an English paper—

The following description of an exciting second is copied from an English paper—

The following description of an exciting second is copied from an English paper—

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The following description of an exciting second is considerable exciting by the solders as previous previous and the copied from the second proper program of the second proper proper

BROOKS, Water street, only agent for Augusta. 15

Remarkable Cure of Diseased Lungs, reported by H. G. O. Washburn, Eq., agent for the Hungarian Balsam, while about 70 were taken in all, large numbers escaped to their native element.

Destruction of Larks by the Telegraph Wires. One frosty morning last week, the plate layers on the Whitehaven Junction Railway found no less than seventy larks lving dead beneath the telegraph wires, between Workington and Maryport. The same day, Mr. Foster, inspector of the line, found seventeen larks between Harrington and Workington. The heads of many of the birds were cut off and their bodies otherwise irds were cut off and their bodies otherwise angled. Sea birds and different kinds of game have also occasionally been found dead, having robably come in contact with the invisible wires t night when in full flight. [Carlisle Journal.

The Rail Road Bridge across the Androscog

Schwerin, while his niece is the whe of the Frince Royal of Hanover.

Some of the Journals take a favorable view of the representatives, stunned as they are with the representatives, all serious additional serious addition notels were near being deserted. A general susension of business was threatened.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS FOR ENGLAND. The AMERICAN PROVISIONS FOR ENGLAND. The large and beautiful packet ship Devonshire, commanded by Capt. Hovery, will sail to day for London, with almost an entire eargo of cheese, bacon, beef, pork and lard, weighing in the aggregate 1,566,897 lbs., one item alone being 17,000 boxes cheese. This is believed to be the larges cargo of cheese, believed to be the larges cargo of the larges c

The Gold Fever at Bangor. Mr. James Dunning, of Bangor, announces that he has a new barque on the stocks, of three hundred tons burthen, which he has named the "Gold Hunter," and that he proposes to leave for the gold regions, if sufficient encouragement in the way of passengers and freight offers.

The Presidential Vote, The total vote for

in 1848, 183,751.

The Smallest Yet. A watchmaker in New-Orleans has completed a tiny watch, which is regarded as an extraordinary specimen of workmanship. The Picayune says of it:—"This wonderful time-piece is perfect; keeps good time. It is about as thick as three half dimes laid one upon another, including case, crystal, and all, and measures in circumference just the size of a half dime. It has a spring case of enamel, gold dial and steel hands, cylinder escapement, with ten holes jeweled in ruby. It runs twenty-five hours without winding up. Beside, it is so arranged as to admit of being worn either in a brooch or finger ring."

In Farmington, JEREMIAH PARSONS, aged 53. In New Vineyard, HUGH STEWART, aged 27.

TAXES IN AUGUSTA.

Li persons indebted to this Town for Taxes, are hereful to the subscriber, or to Col. JOHN A. PETTINGILL, who is authorized to receive payment and give receipts for me.

J. J. EVELETH, Tr. 4 Coll.

January 1, 1849.

M. M. F. I. COMPANY.

A BSTRACT of the Twelfth Annual Report of the Directors of Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, made Dec. 20, 1848.

Number of Policies issued the last year, 12,581

South of the company of the property of the Directors of Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, made Dec. 20, 1848.

Number of Policies issued the last year, 12,581 THE SMALLEST YET. A watchmaker in New-

FIRE AT PEMBROKE IRON WORKS. We learn Amt. prem. notes rec'd the last year, "now in the Treasury, from the Eastport Sentinel that the large dwelling house belonging to the Iron Works estate, formerly known as J. W. Jones's Hotel, occupied by Lewis L Wadsworth, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, together with most of the furniture. No insurance. Loss about

MAMMOTH PUMPKIN. We were shown yesterday a pumpkin grown by Mr. Jas. Smith, of Harrison county, Indiana, that weighed 171 pounds, and is upwards of six feet in circumference. Louisiana Cour.

THE DUTY OF WIVES. It is said that among the most curious specimens of Hindon literature, is a poem entitled the Ocean of Wisdom. One of the chapters contains the following remarks

of the chapters contains the following remarks on the duty of wives:

"She is the true helpmate, who, possessing an amiable temper and prudent disposition, proportions her expenditure to her husband's income. The goodness of her heart will manifest itself in feeding holy hermits, in graciously entertaining her husband's guests, and in showing mercy to the poor. Her prudence will be displayed, in providing personally for the future wants of her family, in preparing her husband's meals with regularity, and in maintaining the just reputation of a good manager. She will take care so to arrange the current expenditure, as not to encroach on the capital of her husband's property. Where such conduct in the wife is wanting, though the house should overflow will gold, yet shall it prove to the owner no better than an empty hovel."

A Great Day's Work. Yesterday says the

A GREAT DAY'S WORK. Yesterday, says the A GREAT DAY'S WORK. Yesterday, says the
St. Louis Reveille, in eight hours and thirty-five
minutes, by the watch, there were cut and salted,
at W. Risley & Son's pork packing establishment, six hundred and sixteen hogs. The hogs
averaged two hundred and twenty pounds and
three quarters. The cutting was done on one
block.

Also, those indebted to G. & C. PULLEN, or Grave
Also, those indebted to G. & Will comfer a favor on the sub-

Lost, His Nose. The Doylestown Democrat relates the following:—

"On Tuesday morning last, a young lad, engaged in taking care of the horses, at the livery stable of John Weikel, in this borough, had his nose bitten off by a horse. He was in front of the animal playing off some pranks which the beast did not like. It made one dab at him, and he came off minus a nose. It was fixed up by a physician, and he is doing well. His name is Peter Brown, and is about 16 years of age."

**Control of the Augusta, Jan. 1, 1849.

**SHORTS—a prime feed for milch cows, for sale by January 1, 1849.

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BRIGHTON MARKET, Dec. 28.

Bymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dweit no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

The Rail Road Bridge across the Androscoggin at this place is now one of the things that are. The raising of the Bridge was completed last week and it will be ready for the rails in a few days. Nothing now remains to complete the road to Winthrop but favorable weather to put down the superstructure along the line. The iron is already on the ground and the sleepers delivered along the greater part of the distance. [Lewiston Journal.]

Mr. Clapp, Member of Congress, has presented the petition of St. John Smith and 201 merchants of Portland, praying Congress to authorize the purchase of the Granite Exchange Building, of that city for a Custom House, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Cholera in New Orleans. A despatch has been received from a respectable mercantile firm, dated on the afternoon of the 23d, which gives alarming accounts of the progress of the Cholera. Strangers were flying from the city, and the

Obituary.

Spirit: thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

visions that ever left the port in a single ves-[N. V. Ship Line.] In Leeds, JANE BOOTHBY, wife of Isanc Boothby

The President at the late election was, 2,861,928, of which Taylor received 1,356,097, Cass 1,209,225, Van Buren 291,467, and there were 5,139 scattering votes. In 1844 the total vote was 2,678, 277, of which Polk received 1,327,381, Clay 1,288,633, and Birney 62,263. Increase of the vote in 1848, 183,751. by, aged 24.
In Fairfield, ABIGAIL L. BATES, wife of Asa S. Bates. aged 23.
In Farmington, JEREMIAH PARSONS, aged 65.
In New Vineyard, HUGH STEWART, aged 27.

" property insured, about Cash Receipts Rec'd on premium notes, third assessment,

Total, Disbursements.

Debt reported at the commencement of year,
Paid for losses by fire, (sixteen.)

Directors for services, including travel, expenses, &c., in settling losses,

Secretary for services,

Treasurer for do.

printing, binding, advertising, &c.,
Liabilities for losses,

---\$1,000 G

NOTICE.

Augusta, Jon. 1, 1849.

Also, those indebted to G. & C. PULLEN, for Grave Stones, Monuments, &c., will confer a favor on the subscribers by calling and settling those bills which are due scribers by calling and settling those bills which are due.

G. & C. PULLEN.

gusta, within and for the County of Kennebee, on the last Monday of December, A. D. 1848.

JOSEPH BAKER.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Office in new Brick Block.

TO Mee in new Brick Block.

Office in new Brick B

D. WILLIAMS, Judge. Copy. Attest-F. Davis, Register.

Copy. Attest—F. Davis, Register.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

S2

KENNEBEC, S8,—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusts, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of December, A. D. 1848.

MARY SPAULDING, Guardian of Hiram Y. and Lydia M. J. Spaulding, of Belgrade, in said County, having presented her account of Guardianship of said minors for allowance:

Oudered, That the said Guardian give notice to all Oudered, That the said Guardian give notice to the

presented her account of Guardianship of said minors for allowance:

Observed, Dancer, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of January next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.
Copy. Attest—F. Davis, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Santer. Wood, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, decemed, testate, and has undertaken that treat by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and lindebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Verson, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and lindebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Verson, the refore his proposed for the heirs at law and att others interested in the Estate of Benjamin Pearl. late of Mt. Vernos, in said County, deceased, leatate:

Dr. BARTLETT of Concord, Mass.,

St. December 27, 1848.

We for sale hy

A Y E R'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the care of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough,

Croup and Consumption.

WHENEYER this remedy is at hand no disease of the Lungs or Throat need be feared, as it gives immediate relief, and if presevered in effects a permanent cure for the Medical Colleges and a large part of the Medical Theorem which it is prepared has been laid before the Medical Colleges and a large part of the Medical Theorem which it is prepared has been laid before the Medical Colleges and a large part of the Medical Theorem which it is prepared has been laid the fore the Medical Colleges and a large part of the Medical Theorem which it

been presented to me for Frodate by Cales Observed to the following the first state of th Copy. Attest-F. Davis, Register.

AXES-Hunt's, Sharp's, Lovejoy's, and Whitne AXES, for sale by 52 GEO. STARRETT To School Agents.

First Established Clothing Store

On the Kennebec River; and what are claimed by others as being pre-smittent over this old and popular establishment, we are full willing to leave to the public to say whether all claims set up by others do not in justice belong to us. Our stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Tweeds, Pilots, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Clothings.—The reputation this establishment has for keeping every style and kind of Garment, would render it useless to enumerate them; but be assured of finding the Garment wanted, in the best and most modern style, manufactured expressly for our trade by ourselves.

Custom Work.—We have in our employ two first rate Cutters, Mr. B. R. Flagg, and H. D. FROST, and the public can be assured of having Garments made to their entire satisfaction, and at the lowest prices.

Furnishing Goods—such as Shirts, Drawers, HdMs, Cravits, Suspenders, Bosoma, Collars, Mittens, Gloves Umbrellas, &c.

R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.
Augusta, Nov. 2, 1848.

Castom, Works, Suspenders, Bosoma, Collars, Mittens, Gloves Umbrellas, &c.

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Augusta, Nov. 2, 1848.

Castoma Works, Suspenders, Bosoma, Collars, Mittens, Gloves Umbrellas, &c.

R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.
Augusta, Nov. 2, 1848.

Castoma Works, and has made large additions to his stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, FRUIT, &c. &c., and has made large additions to his stock of GROCE

PAPER HANGINGS—a fresh supply of desirable styles, some of extra fluish, for sale cheap by

52 COFREN & BLATCHFORD. WINDOW GLASS for sale at wholesale or retail by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

FLUID EXTRACT VALERIAN, just received and for sale by 52 COFREN & BLATCHFORD. L AMP OILS of all kinds for sale low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

LOWELL and KESAN SOAPS for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. DILLOW'S HEAVE CURE, wholesale and retail, be the sole agents, COFREN & BLATCHFORD. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, in quantities to suffer sale low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

B. A. FAHRNETOCK'S VERMIFUGE.—50 dozen for 52 COFREN & BLATCHFORD. D. sale by 52 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—The original and genuine article, for sale by the Agents,

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

TOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND, together with a large assortment of Hair Oils, for sale by

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

TOWNSEND'S BARSAPARILLA, the genuine article, for sale by

EBEN FULLER.

TETH BRUSHES, English and French, just imported, of superior quality, part of them fastened with silver.

TGETH BRUSHES, English and French, just imported, of superior quality, part of them fastened with silver wire, for sale by

SEEN FULLER.

NUTS—NUTS—20 bushels superior Shell Barks, just from New York, for sale very low by

EBEN FULLER. HAY, STRAW, and CORN-STALK CUTTERS, com-bining the most recent improvements, and recom-mended as the best cutter now in use—for sale by JOHN MEANS & SON. Augusta, Dec., 1848.

COUNTRY TRADERS and TEACHERS, in want of School Books, can be supplied on the most reasonable terms, by calling at GAUBERT'S Bookstore, No. 10 Arch Row.

DYE STUPPS of all kinds, for family use, of the bear quality, for eale low by EBEN FULLER. PICTOU COAL FOR SALE.

KENNEBEC, SS.—To the heirs at law and all others interested in the Estate of Benjamin Pearl. late of Mt. Vernon, in said County, deceased, testate:

ORECTING.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate by Cales Creary, has been presented to me for Probate by Cales Creary, love.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, on the last Monday of January, 1849, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the last Monday of December, 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a county of the last Monday of December, 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a county of the last Monday of December, 1848.

Cholera Infantum.

Come, it invariably restores.

Severest cases of Dysentery,

Are immediately counteracted, the paina are sllayed, the bowels became perfectly regulated and restored in the short space of ten on twelve hours.

Chronic Diarrhea,

Either in children or adults, of months or years continues at a probate Court to be come to be come, it invariably restores.

Severest cases of Dysentery,

Are immediately counteracted, the paina are sllayed, the bowels became perfectly regulated and restored in the short space of ten on twelve hours.

Chronic Diarrhea,

Either in children or adults, of months or years continues at all the complex of the willing they may be reduced to a mere skeleton; it immediately cured with this Cordial, notwith standing they may be reduced to a mere skeleton; it immediately cured with this Cordial, notwith and the case was very prompt and has excited general attention here.

West Killingly, Sept. 25, 1848.

Cholera Infantum.

Cholera Infantum.

Cholera Infantum.

and was CURED by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pector CATHEBINE K. CADY.

Price 75 cents per bottle.

To Sold in Augusta by J. E. LADD & CO.; Hallowell,
H. J. Selden, B. Wales, and S. Page; Gardiner, C. P.
Branch, and also by Druggists generally throughout the
State.

WM.
OB.

L'ATRA QUALITY New York Crashed and Powdered for sale very cheap by 3m50 GEO. F. COOKE.

CLOTHING for the Fall and Winter Trade,

Cloth, Clothing, Tailoring, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street.

NOTWITHSTANDING the boast made by some established defying competition, we casim ours to be the First Established Clothing Store

On the Kennebec River; and what are claimed by others as being pre-aminent over this old and popular whether all.

TRISH MOSS of superior quality, just received in Hallowell by 42 S. PAGE & CO. FRESH FIGS—a large lot just received by S. PAGE & 42

100 BBLS. J. H. Beach. Putnam, Sheimirs and Washington Mills Extra Flour, just received and for sale by 45 B. LIBBY & CO.

CENTRE STREET IRON FOUNDRY, NO. 276 FORE ST., PORTLAND. E. ORCUTT & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,

Cooking, Parlor, Box, Cylinder & Air-tight Stove Castings, & Hollow Ware. Machinery and all other Castings made to order with fidelity and despatch.

ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON

NOTICE.

Trusses-Trusses. A LARGE SUPPLY just received from the New England Truss Manufactory, by L. S. PRINCE.
Winthrop, Dec. 12, 1848. GRAPES, RAISINS, and NUTS of all kinds, for sale very low by 3m50 GEO. F. COOKE.

NEW CROCKERY WARE

Augusta, Dec., 1848.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, MANTLE PIECES, &C.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the Grave Stone business, at the old atand, near Market square, on Winthrop street, opposite G. C. Child's Store. They keep a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Marble, and elegant moulded TOMB TABLES and MANTLE-PIECES, made of the xeined Italian, and black and gold Egyptian Marble.

Also, a quantity of SOAF STONE for fire places, surrounding furneres, registers, &c. &c.

We employ the heat of workmen, and persons wishing for any of the above will do well to call and examine the work and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Companies uniting, liberal discount will be made.

Augusta, July 18, 1848.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY TRADERS and TEACHERS, in want of Cschool Books, can be supplied on the most reasonable terms. by celling at GAUBERT'S Bookstore, No. 10 Arch

FIRE INSURANCE! THE subserfer has been appointed agent of the Holem, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at he office.

Augusta, January 1, 1846.

TUST RECEIVED, from Pictou, N. S., a large lot of J PICTOU GOAL, which I will seel by the chaldron of bushel, on as good terms as can be bought claswhere.

Call at the Storehouse on Smith's Wharf.

CHARLES H. BECK.

33

CHARLES H. BECK.

34

CHARLES H. BECK.

CHARLES H. BECK.

CHARLES H. BECK.

CHARLES H. BECK.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has made such arrangements with Messra. Huntington & Savage, of New York, as will enable him to supply School Committees and Taschers with the following Books at the publisher's prices.

Barrett's Geography of the Heavens; Bitchell's Barrett's do, an improvement; Pictorial Histories of the United States, England, France, and Greece.

These Histories are worthy the sparticular attention of those who are interested in our Public Schools, and would be valuable requisitions to Family Librarice. S. G. Goodsich (or Peter Parley) being the author of them, it would seem that no other recommendation need be given.

Webster's Dictiousry, (University Edition); de, for High Schools; do, for Primary Schools. This work has lately been revised and muck improved, so as to render it valuable for our Common Schools. Phelp's Natural Philosophy, Chenistry, Botany, full works; also the same for beginners. Pinney's Pench Grammar; Pinney's First Book of French; works which are much liked by Teachers. Goodrich's National Geography, containing Go maps and 286 sugravings, well adapted to common schools, and cheap. Parley's Geography for Heginners.

The above works may be had, wholesale or retail, of the subscriber, on the most reasonable terms. School Committees or Teachers will be furnished with copies for examination grautitously. All books published by Huntington & Savage, can be had of the subscriber at publisher's prices. Commistees or Teachers who may wish to supply their schools with either of the above works, can be supplied with any quantity that may be desired, and those remaining on their hands unsold may be returned.

The subscriber can also supply any article embraced in Holbroech's Scheul Apparatus—visionrecical Forms and Solide, and Blocks to tilustrate the Cube Root.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, at Waterville, Me, will receive prompt attention.

J. B. SHURTLEF.

KID & MOROCCO STOCK.

KID & MOROCCO STOCK. THE subscriber continues to manufacture KID and MOROCCO LEATHER in all its various branches, and the experience of being a practical workman enables

No. 20 Temple Place, Boston. HE WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY,

Boston, June, 1848. Mrs. E. KIDDER'S DYSENTERY CORDIAL,

dren, Sea Sickness, General Debility, 4c. 4c.

WHERE this all powerful antidote is at hand, Cholera, Dysentery and Chronic Diarrhea are no longer to be seriously feared, or looked upon with terror—as this Cordial will most assuredly cure the disease in the course of a very few hours, if taken at the commencement.

It has been before the public for more than sixteen yeare and was the first article made known to the public as an immediate and perfect remedy for these complaints. It has been theroughly tested in every country and every climate, and its effect has every where proved the same,—SURE TO CURE, even where the disease has advanced to the last stage. The public may rest assured that it contains neither opium, or mineful substances, or anything that is in the least injurious to the constitution.

Cholera and common Cholera Morbus.

This Cordial immediately checka the vomiting, relieves the patina, stops the Diarrhea, and restore the bowels to a perfectly regular and healthy state, however severe the above may be, or however low the patient may have become, it invariably restores.

Severest cases of Dysentery,

Children that are Teething,

If inclined to Diarrhea, should always be provided with
this medicine, as it will keep the bowels regulated, and
keep off the canker. It is wholesome, safe, and pleasant
to the taste; and children are fond of it, and will take it
without trouble or disitke.

For General Debility and Dyspepsia,

It is a most excellent restorative, giving a healthy tone to
both the stomach and bowels, and prevents food from
pressing and distressing the stomach.

CAUTION.

Beware of those impositions which are daily paimed upon the public, bearing the name of my article, which is
CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA
CORDIAL, which name impostors have borrowed. Also, Children that are Teething,

CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA CORDIAL, which name impostors have borrowed. Also, they have copied my advertisements and prefaratory addresses. Doubtless they have done this for the purpose of palming off their uncless and worthless articles at the expense and reputation of this original and most popular unclicine that ever came before the public. Be sure that you obtain MRS. E. KIDDER'S Cholera Brown Dysentery and Diarrhea Cordial, and you will get the only true and original article, which has ever been held in the highest estimation by the public throughout the whole country.

ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC.

Revised Edition.

THIS VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK contains the characteristics of the former edition, in a greatly improved on; with such corrections and additions as the wants of the times domaid. It has been already very extensively deared in place of the old edition and is received with the side of the new order.

3.—Key to the Revised Edition of Adams's New Arithmetic.

4.—Mensuration, Mechanical Powers, and Machinery. The principles of mensuration, analytically explained and practically applied to the measurement of lines, superfices and solids; also a philosophical explanation of the simple mechanical powers, and their application to machinery becamed to mnow adams's New Arithmetic. (In press.)

5.—Book-keping. This work contains a lucid explanation of the science of accounts, a new, concise, and common sense method of Book-keeping by Single Entry, and various forms of receipts, orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, and other instruments necessary for the transaction of bulences. Accompanied with Blank Books for the use of learners. Published by

PHILLIPS & BAMPSON, Boston..

COLLINS & BROTHER, New York.

J. W. PRENTISS & CO., Keene, N. H.

November 23.

CLOCKS.

L'IGHT-DAY and thirty-hour BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS—warranted good—for eale by the Case of Single Clock, at fair prices, at WINGATE'S South End Water street, Augusta.

D. F. CORSON WOULD inform the public that he has taken the Stora formerly occupied by CHAS. BUCKLEY, two doors North of the Bridge, where he interds to carry on the Harness and Trunk Making Business is all its various branches. Er Repairing done at Short Notice. El Augusta, Dec., 1846.

CAMPHENE and Porter's Burning Fluid, for sale b

E. ORCUTT & CO. NO. 276 FORE STREET, PORTLAND, Scotch and American Pig Iron, Moulding and Fire Sand, Fire Brick, Lehigh Coal,

Crockery for the country.

A MOROCCO LEATHER in all its various branches, and the experience of being a practical workman enables bin to have as good articles in his line of business as any other measureturer in New England. As I do not employ any but first rate workman of teniperate habits, and will sell as low for cash or approved credit, as any other establishment, COUNTRY MERCHANTS please call and see if you cannot do as well as elsewhere. Those who send their orders will be deal, with the same as if present, if not it will be their privilege to return the atock at my expense.

GEO. PACKER, 10 Blackstone St.

Beaton, Nov. 4th, 1848.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

In the same Building with the Post Office, State street, BOSTON. THIS is the most convenient Hotel in Boston, for the mas of business to stop at. It is the very head granters of Business; close by the Banks, hunrance and Newspaper Offices, and the principal Stores. The proprietor is determined to keep his charges at the toucat rates, and her

ONE DOLLAR Fait and the substantial constorts found at the First Hotels.

The House has lately been Repaired and Furnished throughout in a manner not at all inferior to houses where the charges are two or three times as much.

Entrance in State, Lindall and Congress atreets.

Transient Boarders ONE DOLLAR per day.

HENRY DOOLEY.

3m50

An immediate and perfect cure for Cholera Morbu Dysentery, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints of Chil-dren, Sea Sickness, General Debility, 4c. 4c.

Sea Sickness.

It is a most pleasant and desirable remedy for sea sickness. It checks the vomiting, and readily restores the patient. It invariably checks vomiting, produced from any cause whatever.

heid in the highest estimation by the public throughout the whole country.

It is not up in bottles holding nearly a quart, intended for family use, and sold at ONE DOI LAR per bottle.

Bold by MRS. E. KIDDER,

No. 100 Couré street, BOSTON,

Who is the inventor and sole proprietor. Bruggists and Apethecaries supplied as formerly, in large or small quantities. tities.

Agenta—Augusta, COFREN & BLATCHFORD; Vi-enna, John B. Scales; Exeter, Brown & Barker; Buxton, Gilman & Bryant; and for sale by dealers in medicine generally.

the times demand. It has been already very extensively adopted in place of the old edition, and is received with the most unqualified approval.

Adams's New Arithmetic is almost the only work on Arithmetic used in extensive sections of New England. It is used in every part of the United States; and in the State of New York, is the Text Book in 28 of the 155 Academies which reported to the Regents of the University in 1847. It has been adapted to the currency od, and re-published in Canada. It has been translated and re-published in Greece. Notwithstanding the multiplication of Arithmetics, mede up, many of them, of the materiel of this work, it has steadily increased in public favor and demand.

Adama's Arithmetical Series.

The attention of Preceptors of Academies, Teachers and Superintendents in our Common Schools, and all those interested in education, is invited to the full series of Arithmetical Works now published. Copies will be firmished for examination on application to either of the Publishers, I.—Primary drithmetic, or Mental Operations in Numbers, being an introduction to Adama's New Arithmetic, revised edition; being a revision of Adama's New Arithmetic, first publishers in '87.

3.—Key to the Revised Edition of Adama's New Arithmetic.

FANCY ARTICLES—a good variety just rec'd and fu New Harness and Trunk Manufacturer.

EXTRA FLOUR 50 bbls. "J. H. BEACH," for

Soap Stone Dust, Pipe Clay, &c.
ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON

SMALL CRATES direct from Liverpool, put un our the liverpool by for the country trade, for anie at Bostor Files.

Augusta, Nov. 44

ms we'll till-

ojoy, Carrier Boy-

RDAY, Dec. 23.

en the House ad sday. paway negroes ar-

lorida, was taken en it was laid over ESDAY, Dec. 26.

the new Senators took their seats. uiring of the Sec-

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acific coast during

esolution inquiring lishing a Board to

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alue and extent of Laid on the table.

e offered for grants in Iowa and Miss-

ie Saginaw Indian d passed.

norials and petitions i referred. esolution calling on as to the amount of ast Survey, which ressed the House in

at the North and aid, the question of should rest entirely District. As they . He abhorred the power of Congress e people in the said

stpone the question notion to reconsider

and navs were de-

negative by yeas 58,

d an amendment to

eting the Committee

to inquire into the v to prevent slaves

notion to postpone

weeks, which was URSDAY, Dec. 28. ndiana offered a joint

g the pay of messen-

ling upon the Presiemployed on the

matters relating to ported a bill giving nd Canals, also other

twice and referred

ne other reports, a

ise relating to the

in Ireland, which

ed a bill giving the Public Lands for a

to the mouth of the red to the Commit-

nd took up the bill

e civil appropriation object of the bill at concluded Mr Pol-

h, replying to the to the Tariff, and

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

ented a memorial for

spapers and periodi-

eived and referred. usiness the Senate

of Illinois, present-

vor of compensating der Gen. Wool dur-

demy appropriation

Il, for loss of slaves,

ng of the prizes of

f New York, on the le's picture, valued journeyman printer inghampton, N. Y. prize-holders, we no-

ng gentlemen, of our

d; Albert Emerson, Lugusta; Smith Tink-ford, Bangor; Hiram

The New York t of the present

B. Morse, has re-

onstantinople, an or-t 200 diamonds. It

ler of Glory," called

nt from the Sultan,

LAND. A genuine

ently discovered in a dence of Sir. Robert attacked by several f bravely, throwing biting and scratching hat they were com-

him; but the 'coon

cratches. The cour-ought down by two He is supposed to

over.

ot is session. ouse had organized, le, but the only one

IRELAND. Yesterday, 13th, the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin returned true bills against Durfee, for felonious articles in the Nation, and for a letter to O'Brien, urging him to rebellion. The Southern and Midhand newspapers are filled with heart-rending accounts of death by starvation, extensive evictions of tenantry, and violent outrages, in all their disgusting variety.

France. The election for President came off on Sunday, the 10th inst., according to previous announcement, and terminated on Monday evening, without the slightest disturbance. On Friday and Saturday some rioting took place in one of the squares on the part of the Garde Mobile, who are enthusiastic supporters of Prince Louis, but it does not seem to have reached above a street row, although the Guards were doubled. The contest lay of course between Gen. Cavaignac and Prince Louis Napoleon,—the number of votes tendered for Lamartine, Rollin and Raspail being so comparatively insignificant, that they may be left out of the consideration of the result. The election returns of the 12 arrondissements of Paris show the following result: Prince Louis Napoleon 139, 165: General Cavaignae 72.754:

it is understood that it would not include the pris- throne of Hungary vacant, and the House of

geaud.

A well informed Paris paper says, "So far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suffrages were divided in the following proportions: Louis Napoleon, 66 per cent; Cavaignac, 21 per cent; Ledru Rollin, 6 per cent; Raspail, 4 per cent; Lamartine, 3 per cent."

The commissioners who have been appointed to examine the votes, will have concluded their labors on Monday next, and the National Assembly will on Wednesday proclaim the President of

The election returns of the 12 arrondissements of Paris show the following result: Prince Louis Napoleon 139,165; General Cavaignac 72,754; Ledru Rollin 22,595; Raspail 13,005; Lamartine 3,308. It is impossible adequately to describe the effect which the results of the election, which continue to arrive hourly, have produced.

In the Chamber, all parties are literally thunderstruck, the partisans of Bonaparte scarcely less so than those of Cavaignac. A majority was expected—indeed counted on by all—but equitions for political offences still continued.

an adjournment until the Monday following, which was negatived by 145 to 113. The election of a new President was called for, but the newly arrived deputies refused to take any part in it, and quitted the Assembly en masse as they entered it.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY. A few days since, some men who were working upon our streets, broke a stone in two, in which was a beautiful purple with some green leaves as fresh in ap-

his clerks, off started Mr. Livewell to see this

his wife, half incredulously.

ordinary mode. Isn't it grand!"

"About five pounds, the man told me,"

"Indeed! Cream is eighty cents a gallon.-

midst of which Mr. Livewell, who was a decided

man when fairly aroused, turned the whole posse

five pound lumps of sweet butter, all ready for

the table, swimming about in the novel machine

"Oh, yes, I know the cream is good," returned

"Now I guess it's come," said Mr. Livewell,

buttery mass, which weighed some two pounds,

served and the children admitted. The pent-up

the labor and price of the churn. But somehow

or other, it hadn't exactly a natural appearance nor taste. Mr. and Mrs. Livewell looked at each

other gravely and shook their heads. The chil-

Of course, the atmospheric churn was voted a

failure, and stowed away, to become acquainted

amily are still victims to the constant fluctuations

bring in some of the genuine article.

of a class, and that a numerous one.

n your carriage to town!"

How to GET A LIFT. "Pray," said Mr. -

o a gentleman he overtook on the road, "will

"With pleasure, sir; but how will you get it

"Oh, very easy," replied the modest applicant

pray you, friend, see me up safe," said he, "

for coming down, let me shift for myself."

try who turns so pale when he is fright

deluge the floor with butter-milk.

"Try a little longer," said Mrs. Livew

the wife. "You must churn longer."

"If it will do."

nary churn."

Oh, the rich, dark maple sugar! how it tells me of the Of bland south winds and melting snows, and budd

Oh, the melting maple sugar! as I taste its lus mbrance in my raptured ear her witching so

Once more my heart is young and pure! once more m fuotateps stray

Amid the scenes, the lovely scenes, of childhood's open

A frosty night! the searching air made hearth-fire delight, Storn Winter seemed as if again to rally in his might

But, oh, how pure and beautiful the morning has arisen! What glorious floods of sunshine! off! the dwelling is a Off, off! run, leap, and drink the air! off! leave man'

Nature has more of pleasure now than haunts of h

How free the blood is bounding! how soft the suns And, hearken! fairy tones are ringing underness Slump, slump! the gauzy masses glide from hemlock,

nce and rock, And you low, marshy meadow seems as spotted with a Drip, drip, the icicle sends its tears from its sparkling

tip, and still With tinkle, tinkle, beneath the snow rings many

We cross the upland pasture, robed with a brown and The maple ridge heaves up before—a sloping Titan wall The maple ridge! how gloriously, in summer it pitches

Beneath, what a mossy floor is spread! above, what What lofty pillars of fluted bark! what magical change As the leaves turn over and back again to the breeze's

flying prints. Up, up, the beaten path I climb, with bosom of blithe

For the song, oft varied with whistle shrill of the woods

The bold and hardy woodsman, whose rife is certain Whose axe, when it rings in the wilderness, makes its

glory depart like breath, Whose cabia is built in the neighboring dell, whose dress is the skin of the doe,
And who tells long tales of his hunting deeds by the hearth-fire's cheerful glow.

The summit I gain-what soaring trunks-what spread ing balloon-like tops!

And see! from the barks of each, the sap, slow welling

and limpid, drops; A thicket I turn-the gleam of a fire strikes sudden upon my view,

And in the midst of the ruddy blaze two kettles of sooty

hue, Whilst bending above, with his sinewy frame, and wield ing with ready skill His ladle amidst the amber depths, proud king of the scene is Will.

The boiling, bubbling liquid! it thickens each mome He stirs it to a whirlpool now, now draws thin threads

From kettle to kettle he ladles it to granulate rich and slow,
Then fashions the mass in a hundred shapes, congealing

them in the snow, While the blue-bird strikes a sudden joy through the branches gount and dumb,

The rich, dark maple sugar! thus it brings to me th The dear warm joy of my heart, when I was a careless

happy boy; When pleasures so scorned in after life, like flowers then strewed my way, And no dark and experience breathed "doomed suffer be not gay!"

golden glow, soft with the azure of Hope, but concealing t wrecks that lay below.

Che Story-Celler.

From Godey's Lady's Book. THE BUTTER MARKET. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Between cause and effect, philosophers mai tain that there exists a just relation-and this no one can doubt-vet, for all, we cannot help some times wondering at the extent of the effect when compared with the smallness of the cause-

"Large streams from little fountains flow— Tall oaks from little acorns grow!" And this apparent insignificance in the origin of things in the world of nature, has its counterpar in the world of mind. How lighter than feather in comparison, sometimes, is the cau which produces unhappiness! How often is the comfort of a whole family abridged by some trifling circumstance that ought not to have made visible impression! How often is the sky darkened by a cloud which at first was no larger than

a man's hand!

Causes that, to one unaffected by them, seen the most ridiculous, are permitted, week after week and month after month, to come within the family sphere and keep it ever in a state of dis turbance. Of these, perhaps the most fertile of domestic inquietude, are the fluctuations in the price of that necessary article of table comfort-BUTTER. Don't smile, grave reader, at this seem ing fall in the dignity of our exordium. Even while you smile, you may leave unobliterated some furrow that would never have marred you countenance had butter not risen, at some period in your history, to the extraordinary price of thirty-five cents a pound! Yes, our assertion is true, and we are prepared to prove what we affirm We believe that, especially in our large cities one of the most active causes of domestic infelio ity lies in the fluctuant state of the butter market How many an honest citizen, or worthy matronly head of a family, has gone to market in the mos amiable mood possible, and after an absence of an hour, come home sadly changed in temper, to throw a shadow over the pleasant household And why! What cause has been potent enough to effect so sad a change! Butter has risen five cents in the pound! Yes, there lies the explana tion. It is no more nor less. Butter has done it!

Flour may go up to ten dollars, beef to twenty cents, and even potatoes grow scarce at a dollar a bushel, without in the least abridging eithe the moral or physical comforts of Mr. and Mrs. Livewell, or affecting unpleasantly any member of their family; and these good things of life "creature comforts," as they call them, may fall to the minimum market rate, and not produce a visible change in the thermometer of their feel-ings: but let there be a rise in butter, and down goes the mercury. The freezing point is thirty-seven and a half cents a pound, and "Zero" fifty You may come within a few cents of the price at almost any time, by just looking into the face o Mr. or Mrs. Livewell, or any one of the juni-Livewells, from Tom, who has just been passed into the High School, to little Em, who has been

"Oh, dear! what are we coming to?" said Mrs. Livewell, in the midst of a few friends invited to spend a social evening not long since. "Butter is so terribly high! What do you think I paid "Thirty-one!" inquired a lady present.

"Thirty-three!"

"Ah ?"

"Mrs. D- told me she paid thirty-one excellent butter this morning," said the lady. "Thirty-one! Then I was cheated; that's all Did you get it for that ?"

"Yes, indeed! Why, did you get it for thirty

"I only paid twenty-five." "Twenty-five!" Mrs. Livewell actually arose "Was it good butter?"

returned the lady.
"Engaged! Oh! For the whole season!" and serves me at a uniform price, no

whether the market be high or low." Mrs. Livewell sat down again, and the expression of her face changed.

"I don't like that plan," said she. "I tried it once, but I don't like it. It does well enough treating a pace or two. when butter's high, but to be paying a quarter for all your butter when the market is glutted pounds, and that is as much as I intend to get with the very first quality for twenty and twenty- until Saturday, so you may all make the most of two, and even as low as sixteen, is not so pleas- it you can." ant, as I have experienced."

and I believe it comes cheaper. Besides, it's a table, where the nurse had spilled some milk great convenience to have a good article served while feeding the baby, and injured to an amount to you regularly. This running through the mar-ket twice a week, tasting butter at every tub, is well saw in a moment the damage that had been

cent cheaper to us. Indeed, I know it cost us a from hergreat deal more than when we took the rise and fall of the market. How much do you use a there's no use in being unhappy about it.' week!"

"Five pounds," replied the lady.

besides three or four pounds for cooking. It's a left her in no humor to bear the restlessness of terrible tax! When the price is down as low as the children, who were hungry and impatient twenty cents, I don't mind it; but to be paying from having had to wait nearly half an hour bethirty or thirty-three is dreadful! I really feel yound the usual breakfast hour.

The table was already furnished with

at this part of the conversation, "is never worth pound. One of them was peremptorily ordered over a quarter, and to charge more, is downright cheatery. If I had anything to do with law-making. I'd fix that as the highest limit."

lady, who had joined in the conversation "Well, yes-or seven dollars, if you choose. But butter should never be suffered to go above butter on my cakes." twenty-five cents. That is the very maximum

price.' "By the way," said Mr. Livewell, at this part of the conversation, drawing, as he spoke, a slip of paper from his pocket, "I met with something to-day that is quite apropos to the subject The fact is, the public mind is getting awake to this great imposition, and there will be a salutary re-

action before long. The time for reform is at no. great distance." Mr. Livewell then read an account of some experiments made in the production of butter from the table. grass and hay by a direct chemical process.

"There's a better time coming, you see," he remarked, as he carefully refolded the slip of paper, a light playing over his face; "or, as the

At no very distant period we shall dispense with the agency of the cow in this important matter altogether. And think what a saving that will be! Men of intelligence and enterprise will then come into the business, and we shall have a true com- to the extent of her vocal capacity. petition-not such as exists among plodding farm- "You may scream from now until Doomsday," ers and dairy-men, who keep on in the beaten said Mrs. Livewell, coolly, "but you'll get no track from generation to generation, as if there more butter. I delare, I never saw the like; you were no such thing an improvement. By this new method, you see that a large per centage more of like so much meat!" butter is obtained from a ton of hay than when "I don't like these cakes," broke in Katy. fed to cows. And this is no more than might be next older than Em, who was still screaming reasonably inferred, for it is plain that the animals madly. And the little lady pushed away her must abstract a portion for their own subsistence." "How soon," inquired Mrs. Livewell, seriously, "will this new method be adopted?"

"Immediately, without doubt. The thing has been tried and proved. I shouldn't wonder if in the last, an angry exclamation. six months we had a large establishment capable of supplying the whole city with milk, butter and cream, at half the usual prices."

"Delightful!" exclaimed Mrs. Livewell. "Oh. I wish it were to-morrow! How much we are indebted to science !"

The conversation was inturrupted here by the Mr. Livewell, suddenly losing all patience and entrance of refreshments in the inviting shape of laying his hand heavily upon Em. a couple of pyramids of ice-cream and a basket of The threat of unuttered consequence did no choice cakes. Instantly the price of butter was in the least appal the little rebel, if the continu forgotten—at least by all except the Livewells— ance of her ear-piercing screams gave any clus and conversation, by a natural impulse, took a to the state of her feelings.

these refreshments without a feeling of regret for the cost. In fact, money ever passed freely for chamber above, where he led her to the all their wants or pleasures, except in the single herself. As he came down, his eyes rested for instance we have adduced. Only when butter moment or two upon his hat, which hung in the was named, did the usually open hand become passage, and he felt strongly inclined to seize affected by a sudden contraction. Canvas-backs affected by a sudden contraction. Canvas upon it and beat a nurried retreat, but he at a doller and a half a pair were often on their the temptation, and again entered the breakfast at a doller and a half a pair were chefing-dish; the temptation, and again emercial the table; venison steaks smoked on their chafing-dish; room. Mrs. Livewell looked distressed, and the and, indeed, the first and often dearest articles of two remaining children wore a rebellious aspect the season were indulged without a thought of the
The latter, however, fully warned by the fate of cost coming in to mar their enjoyments—unless, indeed, butter happened to be as high as thirty-three at the time. Alas for a good digestion when

Bright and early on the morning after Mrs. to remark, there were two opinions. Bright and early on the morning after Mrs.

Livewell had been gladdened by the news of a great anticipated reform, by which cows and farmers could be dispensed with, that lady started for the market-house, in order to obtain her usual supply of butter. It did not escape her notice. supply of butter. It did not escape her notice, as she came in the vicinity of Market street, that nearly all the bearers of butter-kettles who were wending their ways homeward, had sober faces.

Mrs. Livewell bought that morning in market, cost more than the whole advance on four pounds, the usual quantity purchased. This bouquet had been thrown on the mantlepiece carelessly, and while she was making her children miserable by

market-house and passing down a short distance to the stand of a Chester county farmer, who always sold an article of undoubted excellence. 'Thirty-seven and a half, ma'am," replied the

"What!" Mrs. Livewell drew herself up and looked seriously at the man. "I only paid you Not loud, but deep were the anathemas utter thirty-three on Saturday, and that was a shocking by Mr. Livewell against the shameful extended

elevated to the high chair, and who likes butter with her 'lasses. We verily believe, that if butto- are never to go above a shilling a pound, the Livewen would be the happiest people in

the city, and were it to keep at thirty-five, they rounded by a jostling, eager crowd of buttereckers, all nearly as much disturbed by the rise in the market as herself.

"I'll try farther," she murmured, disengaging herself from the little knot of people that were pressing upon her, and moving down the market. She knew all the good butter-tubs from Eighth street to Fourth, but, alas! there was no variation in price. There seemed to have been a combin tion among the dealers to extort money from the good citizens of Philadelphia, and in her heart she felt that the offence was as justly indictable as swindling. Three pounds, instead of four, the usual half-weekly supply, were purchased, after nearly three-quarters of an hour had been con-sumed in the search for good butter at thirty-

"Bless me, Kate, what has kept you so long!" o her feet. '.Twenty-five did you say?" There was the grave salutation of Mr. Livewell, as his was a look of profound astonishment on her face. wife entered, half an hour after the usual breakfast time. "I was just going. It's too late for "I never tasted better. But I have it engaged," me to be away from business."

Mrs. Livewell's feelings were not in a condi tion to bear a much heavier pressure than they "Yes. A man comes to the door every week were already sustaining; and it is hardly, therefore, a matter of wonder that she made a fretful reply, communicating, as she did so, the painful fact that butter had risen to thirty-seven and a

"Thirty-seven!" exclaimed Mr. Livewell, re-"Yes, thirty-seven. I didn't buy but three

Mrs. Livewell threw aside her bonnet and

"But," said the lady, "take the season through, shawl carelessly. The shawl was cast upon a terrible annoyance."

done. Lifting the shawl, she looked at it half "I'm sure," returned Mrs. Livewell, "it wasn't indifferently, and then said, as she threw it again "Ruined! But it can't be helped now, and so

As Mrs. Livewell descended to the breakfas room, the serious fact of the rise in butter again "It takes eight for our table every blessed week, took the uppermost place in her thoughts, and

"A pound of butter," spoke up Mr. Livewell, plates of the fresh butter, each containing half a off, and the other piece cut in two. When the hot cakes arrived, they were nounced "swimming in butter." Not one of the

"And a barrel of flour at six dollars," said the children, however, from Tom down to Em, were willing to believe this. ing work; and as all could not get hold of the "See, ma," said Tom, "there isn't hardly any handle of the churn at once, not a little pushing, scolding, quarreling and crying took place, in the "Take molasses, then. Butter is too dear to

be used after your fashion." "I don't like molasses," replied Tom, in a most interesting whine. "Then don't eat it," said the mother, he

voice expressing anything but an amiable temper. "Can't I have more butter?" "No, not a particle more," was answered most tact, as each sought eagerly to see the four or Tom, at this, threw down his knife and looked

sulky, whereupon his father ordered him to leave For a moment or two they saw only sparks, then "I want some more butter," said little Em, unappalled by the fate of Tom.
"There's butter enough on your cakes," reface of the buttermilk.

"No there ain't. I want some more butter." "Well, you can't have any more. Here's believe the cream is good."

"I don't want molasses. Give me more but

"No, not a particle more." Em showed her disappointment by screaming

outside of the door. as he took out his pocket-handkerchief and win-Livewell proceeded to inspect the contents of the churn. But, alas! there was nothing within that

plate and leaned back in her chair. "Why don't you like them? Will you hush

Em!" The first sentence was a calm interrogation

"I want more butter," said Katy. the watery particles forced out by some sort of "Well, you won't get any more. Your caker kneading or compression. So she took out the

are swimming now."10 Katy began to whine, and Em continued he "If you don't hush, I'll-" exclai

new and more generally agreeable direction.

Now, the Livewells are not penurious people over-tried father's lips, and rising up quickly, he we any means. Five or six dollars were spent for seized Em with a determined grip, and in a wonchamber above, where he left her to cry it out by upon it and beat a hurried retreat; but he resisted

his was ominous of another rise, and caused a stinting them in their allowance of butter, the pression of at least two degrees in the thermome-baby was tearing the flowers to pieces and strew ter of the lady's feelings.
"What's butter?" she asked, after entering the caused only a passing murmur. Strunge habi-

tude of mind! Yet Mrs. Livewell does not stand alone. She is the representative of a class, and that a very large one, with whom the price of butter throw brightness or gloom over the domestic circle.

of the farmers and the dairy-men, as he hurried "Butter's riz, ma'am," replied the farmer, with a comical leer. He could afforâ to be in a good humor, for he had nearly a hundred pounds in his tub, and knew, to a moral certainty, that it would go off whether Mrs. Livewell bought or at his store, he sat down to read his newspaper "Won't you take thirty-five for four pounds?" and the first thing that met his eye was a glow "No, ma'am, not for twenty. Butter is butter ing description of a new atmospheric churn, by which butter could be produced from either milk Mrs. Livewell was just on the point of start- or cream in an incredible short space of time.

wonderful churn. The man who had the article A couple of gentlemen, whom we shall call wonderful churn. The man who had the article for sale, gave the most extraordinary account of its performance, and succeeded with but little trouble in inducing his rather green customer to exchange a ten-dollar bill for one of them.

"What in the name of wonder is this machine"

"What in the name of wonder is this machine to the country of the coun you sent home to-day!" inquired Mrs. Livewell ferred a hot or cold bath. Brown, who was re her husband on the appearance of the latter markably fond of running a rig on any one, said at dinner time.

"That's a newly-invented churn on the atmospheric principle," replied Mr. Livewell, his face other man in creation that could remain in water

at the temperature of that he ordinarily used. Smith was one of those kind of men that neve "Yes, my dear; on a new principle altogether. permit themselves to be out-done in anything It has just been discovered. Every housekeeper and one word led on to another, until at length Smith proposed the following wager, to which it takes to go to market. Put in a gallon or two Brown agreed at once.

of cream, and you have pounds of fresh butter in five minutes!"

"Are, you certain, Mr. Livewell!" inquired

"Two baths, in rooms adjoining, were to be prepared. Cold water to the depth of six inches to be let in. They were to enter at the same inis wife, half incredulously.

"Oh, yes; it's no matter of speculation, but a the one that first cried enough, was to pay for a fixed fact. Butter can be made from cream in supper and "fixens." Smith went honestly to five minutes, and from skim milk in ten. Noth- work-entered the bath, and turned on the hot ing to do but turn so, and the air rushes through water, taking special good care to draw up his these dashers, or whatever you call them, and legs as far as possible. Brown turned the hot the butter is there. It's the step between the water tap, but instead of permitting the hot wachemical process we talked of last night and the ter to remain in the bath, he let it out by means of a contrivance he managed to rig up. The tan was to be "turned," but there was nothing said "Do! It can't help doing. The principle is about where the water should go, said Brown to be plain as daylight. It must do. To-morrow himself, if I don't boil that Smith, it will not be morning we will get a gallon of cream from our my fault.

milk-man, and have butter of our own churning Presently. Smith found the water too hot for for breakfast. Think what a saving it will be!" comfort, and said, "How is it with you, Brown?" "How much butter will a gallon of cream

"Hot enough," was the reply: "I shall have to give up right off if you don't," he continued as he lay cool enough at the bottom of the bath. That will bring the butter down to sixteen cents." Smith was thinking about giving in beat, bu "And we'll have the butter-milk into the har- Brown's words encouraged him to hold out a litgain. Capital, isn't it! I wonder people have the longer.

never thought of this before. It doesn't take a "I'm perfectly cool yet," said Smith, as great while for butter to come, even in the ordi- writhed and twisted about, "and can stand out two minutes longer, so you'd better give up, Full of this new idea, on the next morning Brown."

their milk-man was over persuaded to disappoint the remainder of his customers to let them have shall hold out a few seconds longer," said Brown "The water is 'tarnal hot, you know; but callon of cream for their new experiment. An Smith could not. With a half suppressed cry of effort had been made to keep the juveniles in pain he sprang from the hot water literally par ignorance of what was going on; but they had boiled. Hastily drawing on some of his clothing een the churn, and with the wonderful instinct he entered Brown's room, and saw him laying of children, seemed at once to comprehend its very comfortably at the bottom of the empty bat mysteries, and to understand that it was to be smoking a cigar. He found he had been dor used in the morning. So, when the experiment brown as well as boiled, when Brown insisted was to be tried, they were there, from Tom down that his tap was turned fairly, but as not a word to Em. notwithstanding they had been told a was said about where the water should go, he dozen times by their mother to go away up stairs preferred passing it through the plug hole .and remain until called. Of course, each one Smith promises to pay for the supper as soon as felt desirous of assisting in the new and interest- he congeals, which will not be just yet. [Brooklyn Advertiser.

TROUT FISHING.

We have a friend who is a somewhat not practical joker, residing in a pleasant country res of them out of the room. Finally, the gallon of idence near the ocean. Some time since he had cream was poured into the churn, and Mr. Live- a visit from Prof. ----, of poetic memory well commenced the operation of turning. Most The Professor is a keen trout fisherman, and faithfully did he work for five minutes, when the seeing a large pond at some distance from R's ton was removed, and the heads of the husband residence, he inquiredand wife came together in rather a jarring con-"Can you fish for trout in that pond!"

"Oh yes," said R., "as well as not." "Possible!-where's your rod!"

"I have none: I'm no fisherman. But if vo want to try, we'll go over to S-, and get tackle, a thick mass became visible, floating on the surand you may try your hand at it to-morrow." It was thereupon agreed to do so, and the day

"Five minutes he told me was ample. I don't tions for angling. The next morning early, R. drove him over to the pond, and he whipped it all around to wind-ward and leeward, and finally waded in up to his And so the lid was put down, and the patent waist, and threw his flies most skillfully. but nevfor five minutes, during the whole of which time tolerably hot, he turned to R., who lay under a Em and Katy were pounding and calling on the tree solacing himself with a book and cigar, and

> exclaimed-"I don't believe there is a trant in your road."
> "I don't know that there is," replied R. imperturbably.

"Why you told me there was." "Oh no," said R., leisurely turning and light was familiar to their eyes as butter. In its place was a thick, soft mass, that bore some slight resemblance to the article they sought. While as not. I've seen folks do it often, but I never pondering over this and wondering what it could knew of one being caught here."

mean, a gleam of light came into the mind of Mrs. Livewell. She remembered having heard, home, and the Professor drove the horses; nor did some one say, that after butter was churned it R. venture within reach of the Professor's roo had to be removed from the butter-milk, and all until after dinner. [Jour. of Com.

HARD OF HEARING

"I have a small bill against you," said a per and putting it in a dish, worked it with a spoon tinacious looking collector as he entered the stor until it came to the consistence of good firm lard. of one who had acquired the character of a hard A little salt was added, after which breakfast was customer. "Yes, sir, a very fine day indeed," was the r

served and the children admitted. The pears of the served and the children admitted. The pears of the served and the children admitted. The pears of the served and the children admitted. Ply. towards the churn, and the reader will scarcely be surprised to hear that, in their scramble for its bill," replied Peter in a louder key. possession and the particular privilege of rotating "It would be better if we had a little rain."

the dasher, they managed to throw it over and "D-the rain," continued the collector, an raising his voice he bawled: "have you any mo eluge the floor with butter-milk.

A little scene followed not necessary to deey on your bill?" scribe—some of our fair readers may easily imag-"Beg your pardon, sir, I'm a little hard ne it-and then the expectant family gathered hearing. I have made it a rule not to loan my

ound the table. Butter was plenty, even though funds to strangers—and I really don't recognize t had cost forty cents a pound, to say nothing of you. "I'm collecting for the Philadelphia Daily Ex tinguisher, sir, and have a bill against you," per sisted the collector, at the top of his voice, pro-

ducing the bill and thrusting it into the face dren preferred molasses after a first trial of the the debtor. butter, and finally, the waiter was directed to "I've determined to endorse for no one, so r your note back in your pocket book-I really ca

"Confound your endorsements-will you pr with dust and cobwebs, in the cellar, where it it!" still reposes, "solitary and alone." And, of "You'll pay it! No doubt, sir, but there is

course, as the butter laboratory has not been vet ways some risk about the established, Mr. and Mrs. Livewell and their so I must decline it, sir." INDIA RUBBER MIND. A good joke is told

in the butter market, and there seems little chance of any happy turn of events in their favor. They Horne Tooke, whom the Tories in the House of are still looking forward with hope to the time when hay and grass will be converted, by a cheap, quick and simple process, into butter, without all pardon on his knees. Tooke went on his knees the delay, expense and nonsense attendant upon cow-feeding and milking. But we are afraid they will grow faint with looking and longing for the good time they so earnestly desire. Their case over the whole house, "It is a dirty house after is a melancholy one; but they have this consolation, if consolation it be—they are but the types tion, and the Tories saw clear enough that they of a class, and that a numerous one.

An Irishman angling in the rain, was observ to keep his line under the arch of a bridge, and you have the complaisance to take my great coat on being asked the reason, he gave the following nawer:-"To be sure, the fishes will be aft crowding there, in order to keep out of the wet.

"Sir, I intend to raise your rent," said a land lord to a tenant, to whom the latter replied, "
am much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it my

to the executioner, by whose hands he was to dreadful shipwreck on the coast of Maine, was asked how he felt when struggling between life and death in the waves, replied—
"Wet, madam, very wet." perish, that the scaffold was extremely weak: "I

the people can scrape the whitewash from his alprit he was about to hang. "Not a drop," was the quaint reply. Sabbath Reading.

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE. BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The ocean looketh up to heaven, As 't were a living thing; The homage of its waves is given In coaseless worshiping.

They kneel upon the sloping sand, As bends the human knee; The prienthood of the sea.

They pour the glittering treasures ou Which in the deep have birth; And chant their awful bymns about The watching hills of earth. The green earth sends its incense up

From every mountain shrine— From every flower and dewy cup That greeteth the sun-sh The mists are lifted from the rills, Like the white wing of prayer They lean above the ancient hills

As doing homage there. The forest tops are lowly cast O'er breezy hill and glen, As in a prayerful spirit passed

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world. E'en as repentant love; Ere, to the blessed breeze unfurled. They fade in light above. The sky it is a temple's arch-

The blue and wavy air

Of messengers at prayer. The gentle moon, the kindling san, The many stars are given, As shrines to burn earth's incense on-

Is glorious with the spirit-march

The altar-fires of Heaven!

CLARIFIED OIL OF COD LIVER,
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA,
RIBRUMATIESM, AC. This Oil is one of the most
popular remedies of the age, and will effect a cure in eight
cases out of every ten. It is used by nearly all the regular
physicians in Boston and vicinity. It is prepared from
fresh Livers, under his immediate inspection; and he warthe best example in the world, the best moral
instruction and the greatest advantages for good.
Thus situated we have a right to expect more of
him than of those who are less favored. We
are to govern ourselves, in our whole conduct,
by those great principles which are thus made
the Christian's rule of duty. In all the events
of life we should endeavor to act as we may

CLARIFIED OIL OF CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA,
The DICTOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA,
The DICTOR THE of life we should endeavor to act as we may reasonably suppose our Savior would act were he placed under circumstances similar to our own;—as the spirit of his doctrines and example would lead us. No hatred, revenge, malice or who have to suppose our Savior would act were bleached out with potash. Its medicinal property is a bleached out with potash. uncharitableness,-no wrong-doing is consistent with the purity and benevolence of the Savior's life, and those ho manifest these in their lives are not worthy followers of his example. It is only by imitating him, being governed by his spirit, and exemplifying by a pure and useful life the doctrines which he taught, that we can "walk special who has sport much time in the study of the depended upon as good for the uses intended. Pamphlets describing the diseases may be had of the agents.

S. PAGE & CO. have been appointed agents for the sale physician who has appent much time in the study of the spirit, and exemplifying by a pure and useful life the doctrines which he taught, that we can "walk secribing the diseases may be had of the agents.

S. PAGE & CO. have been appointed agents for the sale physician who has appent much lime in the study of the spirit was a spirit with the sale property of the sale physician who has appent much lime in the study of the spirit was a spirit wa

worthy" of the great Head of the Church-our Lord and Master. It seems, indeed, when we Lord and Master. It seems, indeed, when we think of our weakness and imperfection, like pointing our arrows at the meridian sun—we cannot expect to hit the mark. But our arrows will rise higher than if pointed at any object on our Winters—SANUEL F. SAVERY.

Winters—SANUEL F. SAVERY.

Winters—SANUEL F. SAVERY.

Winthrop, Dec. 11, 1848. own level. We may not attain to the perfection of the Savior's character, but with a perfect model, shall we not rise higher in moral and Christain excellence—is not more expected and required of us than if we had only some imperfect model to imitate?

Freedom Notice.

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of \$1,00, to me paid by my son Herain Christain excellence—is not more expected and required of us than if we had only some imperfect model to imitate?

Freedom Notice.

Freedom Notice.

Serchell, I hereby relinquish to him all claim which I now or may hereafter have upon any jectchell, and agree never to make any claim upon any individual for any of the sarvings of said Hiram Getchell.

Witness—Alexander Getchell.

Dec. 4, 1848.

51 own level. We may not attain to the perfection

happiness and heaven, when we observe there the most intimate of all relationships, exerting, too, the most direct and powerful of all moral innuences, when we know that nothing but the true love of God and of one another can make that family happy, that this alone can make all that family happy, that this alone can make all that family happy is the solution of t duties easy and alleviate all trials, and smooth all difficulties, and soften all harsh and angry thoughts, when we consider how soon it shall pass away from the earth, away to its everlasting destiny, how soon and how certainly sickness, separation, death shall come in the midst of all its earthly joys and hopes,—we ask if nothing of all this shall be openly and fully recognized in its dwelling. That dwelling itself is mouldering to dust, and a century or two hence the passing winds shall bear no sound of mirth or grief from all its desclate chambers, shall be a please of the same provided with two or three comforters or corrections. The same provided with two or three comforters or coverlids, and as sanay woulen blankets; two coarse linen or control shall bear no sound of mirth or grief from at Waterford, will continue open for the reception of patients during the Winter Season—the baths having been recently improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved that Cold Weather is highly favorable to the successful treatment of diseases by the system of the water Cure. Seven dollars per week includes all expenses of board, room, and medical treatment. Patients should come provided with two or three comforters or correctly and as sanay woulen blankets; two coarse linen or correctly addressed to C. FARRAR or Dr. J. PRESCOTT, will be promptly answered.

WATER CURE NOTICE.

The public are informed that the Hydropanthis Improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved that Cold Weather to decision at Waterford, will continue open for the reception of patients during the Winter Season—the baths having been recently improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved that the Hydropanthis Improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved that the Hydropanthis Improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved that the Hydropanthis Improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved that the Hydropanthis Improved and fitted for that purpose. Experience has proved t duties easy and alleviate all trials, and smooth all all its desolate chambers; shall no altars be set up there to the hopes that are immortal, and no voices be lifted to the regions of everlasting life! Toils, and temptations, and cares, and anxieties, and tears are in that dwelling; shall there be no prayers, no holy communing with the sacred page, no common, no united resort to the sources of relief, and comfort, and strength? Youth is there taking its deepest impressions, and it is there taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions, and it is the same taking its deepest impressions. rows of life,—the youth of the immortal is there, and it is there taking its eternal biases, shall not religion be lifted up before its eyes visibly, as the great hope of a happy life, and a blessed eternity!

CASH and the highest prices paid for Glue Stock, for the Hallowell Glue Manufactory, by
S. C. WHITTIER and H. FULLER,
No. 4, Kennebee Row.
Sm45 . . . We do insist, that in some form, or some way, religion should be acknowledged in our families more than is usually done, as the supreme object of life, and the only guide to eternity. Circumstances never assume their proper character, things never take their just place in our families, till religion is thus clevated. form, or some way, religion should be acknowlplace in our families, till religion is thus elevated to its rightful supremacy among us. Till this is done, domestic life has no lofty aim; events that are daily taking place in every family, have no clear interpreter; success and disappointment, to its rightful supremacy among us. Till this is clear interpreter; success and disappointment, sickness and health, are mere earthly accidents, and fulfil no high or sacred ministry. Is it not suitable that religion, Heaven's chief agent, and suitable that religion are suitable that r

He sets him tasks, he labors to arouse him to emulation, he talks with him often directly, and feelingly on the point which he has at heart. Thus let the pious man act for the great cause of religion,-not doing barely what is set down for him or what will appease his conscience, but doing all that he can do or devise in furtherance of so precious and momentous an interest. His family, his children, the cherished and beloved. have no such other interest at stake as this Honors may thicken upon them, wealth may lavish upon them its treasures, but the time is hasting to them when all earthly accumulation and aggrandizement shall be as nothing in their eyes; when affliction, sickness, death shall come and they shall thank him more for one hour's timely instruction, for one word of religious tenderness spoken to them in some former and wellemembered hour, than for all the gifts that the fortune or fame of his house can bestow upon them. O, then, when the eye of affection fixes them. O, then, when the eye of affection fixes its last, earnest gaze upon one of us, it will not be wealth or splendor to which it shall turn; it will not be the evidences of worldly prosperity will not be the evidences of worldly prosperity.

Circulation, 4000 Copies. will not be the evidences of worldly prosperity that shall pass before it; it will not be those images which have been set up in our households to pride, or the love of display; but it will be our prayers, upon which the eye of memory shall linger; it will be the sacred page spread before our family; it will be the seasons of pious communing threather; it will be the teaching and the truncity Mayo, Monroe.

JOSEPH S. PAUE, TAUE, J. E. Roife, Rumfor Thos. Frye, Vascalboro, Wm. Percival, 20. J. Safford, 2d, Monroe Wm. Hatch, W. War'lle, J. Blake, No. Turne our family; it will be the seasons of pious communing threather; it will be the teaching and the Timethy Mayo, Monroe. muning together; it will be the teaching and the tender voice of parental love and authority that guide to heaven. [Dewey.

They who would be young when they are old, must be old when they are old.

What does the ambitious man do for his child!

must be old when they are young.

JOHN MCARTHUR. No. 1 Market Square,

No. 1 Market Square,

HAS FOR SALE 300-bbls. common and extra Genesee

I FLOUR; 40 hbds. P. R., Muscavado, Trinidad and
Cubs MOLASSES; 30 cheats and packages Ningvorg, Souchong and Young Hyson TEA; 15 begs Java, P. C., Rio
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2 Mackerel; 50 bbls. clear and mess Pork; 100 qtls. Cod
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5000 feet Window Glass; 50 reams Wrapping Paper; 10
boxes Eag. T. D. Pipes; 30 casks, bbls., and boxes Suieratus; 100 cusks Nalls; 25 casks and boxes Raisias; 17 bbls.
bleached Whale and Sperm 60; 30 lbs. No. 1 Numera;
30 boxes Pepper, Spice and Ginger; 5 casks Rice; 20 M.
Spanish and Amer. Cigars.

GARDINER FLOUR MILLS. JUST RECEIVED, at the Gardiner Flour Mills, a stock of very SUPERIOR WHEAT, from which the subscriber is now manufacturing FLOUR of the beat quality, which will be cold at a fair price. Also for sale FINE MIDDLINGS and the usual variety of Feed.

W. M. VAUGHAN. Gardiner, Oct. 25, 1848.

SINGING BOOKS.

THE BOSTON MELODEON, 1st and 2d volume; the Psalitery, Carmina Sacra; Auclent Harmony Revived; the National Psalithist; Modern Harp and Common School Song Book, rec'd and for sale by ALONZO GAUBERT. Augusta, Nov. 28, 1848.

The Young American Air-Tight,

Patented in 1848, warranted EQUAL to any Stove in the market, as respects Economy, Convenience and Durabitity. Also, the Stewart's Improved, Hathaway Improved, Economist Friend, Return Flue, Revolving Fine, Capitol, (patented in 1848, 2 ovens.) Trojan Pioneer, Kennebec, Universe Hot Air, Air-Tight Rotary, Bay State, S. Pierce's Am. Air-Tight Ceoking Stoves; the Boston Cook Stove, S aizes, 3 larger with 2 ovens, warranted, and the Castings constantly on hand; Parlor Cook, Cottage Air-Tight, do. with oven, Cast and Sheet Iron Parlor, Com. and A. T. Box Stoves, Small Franklin Coal and Cylinder Stoves; Mott's Ag. Furnaces; Fire Frames; Oven, Ash, and Boiler Doors; Catifdrons, Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, Com. and Stove Hollow Ware; Wooden, Britannia, Ensmeled, Japanned, and Tin WARE; Cast Iron Pumps; Nails, Glass, Zinc, Lead, Building Materials, House Furnishing Goods, Hard Ware and Cuttery, all for sale "cheap for cash" as above, by GEORGE STARRETT.

N. B.—CustomWork made to order.

Augusta, November, 1848.

44 The Young American Air-Tight,

DR. SKINNER'S CLARIFIED OIL OF COD LIVER,

Boston, Moss.

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article in the market, the medicinal property is near

who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. E. LADD and W. S. CRAIG, general agents for Augusta. Horse and Cattle Medicine.

When we look upon a family, when we con- THIS may certify that I, the subscriber, have for a valuing through a most solemn and perilous trial for none of his wages nor pay any of his debts from this date ing through a most solemn and perilous trial for

Witness-WILLIAM O. GREELY Pajermo, Dec. 12, 1848. LINSEED OIL.

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CALDWELL & CO., Cor. Bridge & Water sta.

Augusta, Oct. 4, 1848.

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MELODEONS-a new Invention.

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